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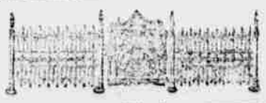

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI, NO 15
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LI, NO 4

SELECT STORY.

THE MAN AND THE AX.

On one of the last evenings of the year just closed M. Antoine Redoux, one of the most justly esteemed citizens of Paris and ex-mayor of one of the towns of central France, found himself in Baker street, London. Fifty years of age, fat and jovial, carrying his heart in his hand—but practical enough in business affairs—this worthy head of a family and true social example did not escape more than others from certain imaginary illusions, when he was alone and vis-a vis with the inner man, that sometimes frequent the brain of the steadiest business man. According to alienists these brains—outside of business matters—belong to a mysterious world, whose creatures are often fantastic. If, then, it happened that M. Redoux, when in the seclusion of his office, let his mind go astray with some of those strange and troubled fancies, of which he never spoke a word, the mania he allowed himself to pet, be it larky or melancholy, very soon became despotic and tenacious to the point of clamoring for realization. Master of himself, however, he could dissipate the mania with a profound sigh, when the least incident of real life came with its shock to awaken him from these morbid attacks, which had never proven very serious. But for a long time this circumspect man had been on his guard against this weakness, and had been obliged to govern himself according to the regulations of the strictest regime to evade exciting emotions that might put him astride his hobby horse. Above all, he drank very little! On this particular evening, M. Redoux, having well dined—without his usual prudence—at the house of a merchant, with whom, along with the dessert, he had concluded a most advantageous affair, the object of his journey to London, did not perceive that the insidious fumes of port, sherry, ale and champagne had altered a trifle the susceptibility of his lucidity. He was returning to his hotel at an early hour, when he noticed that a heavy fog, mixed with a drizzling rain, was falling.

He sought refuge under a doorway, which happened to be the entrance of the famous Tussaud museum. To avoid a cold, and to find a comfortable shelter, as well as to kill time while satisfying curiosity, the ex-mayor of one of the towns of central France threw away his cigar and ascended the stairs leading to the wax salons. On the threshold of that long hall where stood, in improbable immobility, this strange gallery of personages, diversified in costumes and most of them wearing crowns, all like ponderous fashion plates of centuries past, M. Redoux felt a thrill pass through him. An object caught his vision. Though quite in the back it seemed to dominate the entire hall from the platform of the "chamber of horrors." It was the old instrument which according to sufficiently serious documents, had been used in France for the execution of King Louis XVI. At this sight, and informed by the programme of the true origin of the apparatus, the excellent citizen, always liberal in his political opinions, and, thanks to the profitable day just ended, felt himself disposed with generosity toward the king martyr. Setting aside all opinions and ready to blame any excesses, he felt his heart growing tender toward the august victim, whose memory this grave specimen of historical tools had evoked. Honest and intelligent, the temperament impressionable, where the emotions magnified quickly, M. Redoux scarcely honored with a brief look the crowd of wax figures resplendant in gold, silk, purple and pearls. Moved by the stronger impression of that guillotine and thinking of the great drama past, he chose the neighborhood of the platform where stood an approximate likeness of Shakespeare and sat himself to meditate. Genial natures become expansive under any kind of emotion. The ex-mayor of the central town of France noticed a visitor sitting near him—French, no doubt, if he was to judge by appearances—who, like himself, had fallen into a brown study. He turned toward him, and to feel his ground let drop a few remarks as to "the impression almost sad that this sinister machine caused, independent of one's political beliefs."

But gazing more closely at his neighbor, the excellent M. Redoux stopped short, rather vexed, for he had discovered that for some two minutes he had been addressing one of those sham visitors that the administration places on the benches destined for living ones. At this moment a loud voice warned the visitors that the hour for closing had come. The chandeliers were rapidly extinguished, and the last of the curious, as though loath to leave, threw a summary look on the fantastic surroundings as if wanting to preserve a souvenir of the general aspect.

M. Redoux's unrequited expansion and the morbid excitement of his first impression—sufficiently unhealthy—had transformed his feelings into a mania of unaccustomed intensity. It was more—it was a dark hobby that shook its bells until the sound had penetrated the inmost recesses of his brain. The idea of resistance forsook him.

"Ah," thought he, "to experience—without danger—these terrible sensations, so terrible, that must have assailed the good King Louis XVI before this fatal plank! To be in imagination the king himself! To hear the rolling of the drums, and to listen to the last comforting words of the Abbe Edgeworth de St. Firmont! And to speak out one's treasures of moral generosity! And to indulge in the luxury of pitying (very sincerely, all political opinions apart) this worthy father of a family; this man too good, too generous indeed, too full of all those qualities that" * * * M. Redoux recognized as a part of his own nature. "What glorious minutes to pass! What sweet tears to shed!" But to accomplish this he must be alone before the guillotine, where in secret, without being seen, he could give himself up with full liberty to the enjoyment of that flattering and moving soliloquy. But how to do it?

Such was the strange mania disturbing the brain of the honorable M. Redoux, already a little excited by the wines of France and Spain. He looked attentively at the two posts of the scaffold, the top of which was covered on this particular evening with a green baize hood, which concealed from view the fatal knife—a precaution, no doubt, to prevent a shock to persons of an over-sensitive nature. This time the mania insisted upon being realized and a luminous ruse conquered the difficulty and suddenly lighted the understanding of M. Redoux.

"Bravo! I have it!" he murmured. "I have my matches. A single gas jet will light the tragic scene. Then a call, and the door will be opened. I will explain that I fell asleep and give the boy a half guinea It is quite worth it!"

The room was already in shadows. A workman's lantern on the platform burned dimly. The tinsel, the crystals and silks threw a shining note in the dullness. Presently he heard footsteps; it was one of the porters coming toward him in the Shakespeare alley. Giving a look at his neighbor, M. Redoux took suddenly an immobile pose. The gesture he chose was that of one offering a pinch of snuff. His broad brimmed hat, his ruddy hands, his sleek face and half closed eyes, the plaits in his long overcoat; all his person, stiff and breathless, seemed to add one more to the sham visitors, so much so that in the almost total obscurity the porter, in passing M. Redoux, thought no doubt that it was a new acquisition of which the administration had not warned him, gave him a few light strokes with a feather duster and passed on. The next moment the doors were closed. M. Redoux, triumphant, could at last realize one of his fancies, alone in the blue darkness of the wax parlor. Groping his way on tiptoe, passing those vague kings and queens, he reached the platform and slowly ascended the steps leading to the lugubrious machine. The collar in wood was vis-a-vis the entrance of the hall. Redoux closed his eyes in order to recall more vividly the sad scene, and large tears were not slow to trickle down his cheeks. He thought of the tears of old Malesherbes, charged with the defense of his king before the national convention—tears that were his only defense.

"Unfortunate monarch!" sobbed Redoux. "How well I understand what you have suffered! But from your infancy you were led astray! You were a victim of a necessity of the times! I pity you from the bottom of my heart! As fathers of families we understand each other. Your crime was to have been a king; mine to have been a mayor!" And the too sensitive manufacturer, a little haggard, added in broken accents, and with a gesture as if offering support to some one: "Courage, your majesty? Remember that we are all mortal!"

Then looking at the plank he touched its spring.

"To think that he was stretched there," said the excellent man. "Yes, we were very nearly of the same figure, so it appears, and he must have had the same embonpoint as I. Pretty solid work this guillotine, and well put together. Oh, what were, what must have been, that is to say, his supreme thoughts when once stretched on this plank! In three seconds he must have reflected on centuries! Let us see. The executioner is not here. Why should I not stretch myself there—just a little—to know, to experience morally"—

After this mental invitation the worthy M. Redoux took a resigned expression, quasi sublime, inclined forward, slowly at first, then little by little, stretched himself on the movable plank, so successfully indeed that he could with ease contemplate the two half moons of the gaping collar.

"There. Let us stop here and meditate. What agony he must have felt?"

And he wiped his eyes with his handkerchief. Redoux to install himself more comfortably made a light movement of the body which pushed the sliding plank even with the collar piece. This chance movement encouraged the ex-mayor to make the illusion more perfect, he leaned his neck on the half moon.

"Ah, poor king! I understand and I lament," murmured good M. Redoux, "and it is a consolation to know that once here suffering is not of long duration."

As he made a movement to raise himself he heard by his right ear a light, dry crack. Crick! It was the other half moon, shaken by the agitation of M. Redoux, slipped in its place and imprisoning the head of the manufacturer. The honorable M. Redoux was uncomfortable under the sensation, and twisted himself right and left. But in vain; he was caught in the trap, and how was he to find the secret to liberate himself.

A singular thing: The little incident had sobered him. Then without transition his face became the color of plaster, and his blood ran through his arteries with terrible rapidity. His eyes rolled as if under the action of vertigo, his body became like ice and his teeth chattered. In the midst of his hallucination a gleam of light assured him that there was no executioner. But it had just struck him that seven feet above him hung that fatal knife, a hundred pounds in weight, that the wood was worm eaten, the springs worn, and that by moving his body he exposed himself to the danger of touching the button that would cause the knife to descend. Then his head would roll at the feet of these wax phantoms who now seemed to him a terrible audience, for the reflection of the lantern on all those figures gave vitality to the impossibility. They were looking at him; this crowd with glazed eyes seemed to wait.

"Help!" he gasped, but he did not dare to say it again for fear the vibrations might push the button. And this fixed idea wrinkled his livid brow, drew his generous jaws, and caused his cranium to tingle. In the black silence and before the hideous absurdity of such a death his hair and beard began to whiten gradually. Minutes aged him like years. At the sudden cracking of the timber he fainted. Two hours after, when he had recovered himself, the cold appreciation of his situation caused him to enjoy a new kind of torture, till the grating of a mouse gnawing the wood caused him to faint again. On opening his eyes he found himself, half dressed, in one of the armchairs of the museum, surrounded by porters and workmen, who were rubbing him with hot rags and making him take stimulants.

"Oh!" he muttered, with a haggard look at the guillotine. "What a dream! What a night under that terrible knife!" Then, in a few words, he told the story. "But, sir," replied one of the porters, the same one that had dusted him the evening before, "you alarmed yourself without reason."

"Without reason?" painfully articulated Redoux, his throat still sore.

"Yes; the collar piece has no strings, and was the joints that made the noise that frightened you. And as to the knife"—

Here the porter mounted the steps of the platform and raised from its perch the green baize hood; it was empty.

"Two days ago it was taken to be repaired." At these words M. Redoux stood on his legs and shook himself as if to test their solidity. Then catching a glimpse of himself in one of the mirrors he saw that he had aged ten years. He gave in silence—this time with sincere tears—three guineas to his liberators. That done, he took his hat and left the museum. Once in the street he directed his steps toward his hotel, took his valise and departed that evening for Paris. His first care was to have his hair and beard carefully dyed before going home, where he never spoke a word of his adventure.

But in the high position which he occupies in one of the houses he will not allow himself even in fancy to sympathize with the opposite party. He is not likely to forget that lamentable night, and if one of the honorable members declared that princes are not to be pitied, whatever befall them, M. Redoux would smile and change the conversation.—*E. H. M.*

Curious Clocks.

When the Emperor, Charles V., of Spain, retired to the Monastery of St. Yuste, he took with him Torriano, his clock-maker, in order to while away the time by constructing the movements of clocks. So wonderful were some of the pieces of work which they made, that the monks would not believe any one except the devil had a hand in them until the machinery was shown to them by the ex-Emperor. It was ordered by Charles that when he should die all these clocks should cease running—and it is said to be a fact that his orders were obeyed.

Another King of Spain came to Geneva to see a clock which had been made by Droz, a merchant of that city. Upon the clock were seated a shepherd a negro, and a dog. As the hour was struck, the shepherd played upon his flute, and the dog played gently at his feet. But, when the King reached forth to touch an apple that hung from a tree, under which the shepherd rested, the dog flew at him and barked so furiously that a live dog answered him and the whole party left in haste. Venturing to return, one of the courtiers asked the negro, in Spanish, what time it was. There was no reply; but when the question was repeated in French, an answer was given. This frightened the courtier, who rejoined his companions, and all of them voted that the clock was the work of the evil one.

Upon the belfry of the Kauthaus, in Coblentz, there is the head of a giant—bearded, and helmeted with brass. The giant's head is known as "the man in the custom-house;" and whenever a countryman meets a citizen of Coblentz away from that place, instead of saying: "How are all our friends in Coblentz?" he asks: "How is the man in the custom-house?" At every stroke of the bell which sounds the hours upon the clock, the mouth of the giant opens and shuts with great force, as if it were trying to say, in the words of Longfellow: "Time was—Time is—Time is past."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Buried Relics.

A WASHINGTON BUTTON AND A CANNON BALL EXCAVATED BENEATH THE MINT.

Workmen engaged in digging for a foundation for the new boiler house in the rear of the main building of the United States Mint have found two relics. One is a much corroded six-pound cannon ball. It was found at a depth of nine feet. It was imbedded in a vein of brick clay that extends from Broad street eastward. The ball has been placed in one of the cases of relics in the Mint Museum. Superintendent Fox's theory is that the British army, while in possession of Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War, had a battery planted upon the lot of ground now occupied by the Mint, and that the ball had accidentally been dropped and rolled, unobserved, into the grass covered soil, and that in later years it had been covered in the filling in of the ground to bring it up to the standard level.

The other relic is a Washington button. It was found in the same locality as the cannon ball, but not so far beneath the surface. It was the custom of the patriotic people of this city in former times to celebrate great events by the wearing of such buttons and medals. The button has upon it this inscription: "Memorable Era, March 4, 1789." It also has upon it the representation of an eagle, clutching in one talon three arrows, in the other an olive branch. A shield on the eagle's breast has upon it the stars and stripes. One of these buttons has for many years been encased among the rare medals and buttons in the museum.

Chinese in Philadelphia.

Since the raids of the police on the Chinese gambling dens and opium joints, attention has been called to the filthy and unwholesome condition of the houses they occupy. The Chinese as a people are wonderfully fond of company. They never like to be alone and the element of gaming and carousing in their nature is very strongly marked. Too many live in filth in order to economize and squander their savings at the gambling dens and opium joints, thus increasing the filthy conditions that surround them. The board of health will doubtless take some action in relation to their mode of living.

READING'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

IMPORTANT REPORT OF CITY SUPERINTENDENT BALLIET. THE METHODS OF INSTRUCTION EXPLAINED—MECHANICAL MEMORIZING A RELIC OF BYGONE DAYS—OBJECT LESSONS—SUCCESS OF THE SYSTEM DEPENDS UPON TEACHERS.

The following is the report of City Superintendent Balliet, read before the Board of Control March 15:

It is perhaps proper that I should make a brief reference at this time to some criticisms that have recently been made on the educational policy of your Board and on some changes that have been made in the teaching in our schools. Several persons have attempted to create the impression, by making certain statements in the city papers, that we are "experimenting" in our schools with dangerous novelties in the way of teaching; that these methods are not adopted extensively in the best schools of the country and that they have proved a failure where they have been used. To this I can only reply that such a statement is entirely at variance with the facts, and could be made only by a person who is utterly uninformed as to what is done to day in the best schools of the country, or who, by misplacing confidence, has received his information from unreliable sources.

The changes that have been made in the work of our schools have, in all essential points, been made in all progressive schools of the country within the last fifteen years, and most of the methods introduced, which have been characterized as "new," have been in use in the best schools of some of our cities for over twenty-five years. There is no instance on record where these methods have proved a failure, excepting a few small towns where teachers did not understand the work and had no competent supervision to assist and direct them.

Without going into full explanation of what we are doing in our schools, I may briefly state that it is my purpose, as well as the purpose of your Board, to bring the work of our schools in harmony with the best educational thought of the day, to eliminate, as far as possible, mechanical teaching and rote learning, and to make all instruction practical in the best sense of the word. To accomplish this some changes will be necessary in all the grades, and it will require at least five or six years to make them. The results will not appear in the higher grades until pupils now trained in the primary schools will reach those grades. I have thus far devoted more time to the work of the primary and lower secondary schools than to the higher grades, in the first place, because by far the larger number of pupils attend ing public schools are found in these grades, and many of these must leave school before they reach the higher grades; and in the second place, because the foundation for all reforms in the work of the higher grades must be laid in the primary schools.

The changes that have been made are confined largely to arithmetic, geography and primary reading. In the teaching of history, drawing, etc., but few changes have been made. These branches are as important as any of the of the others, and some changes will be necessary in the future in order that they may be taught with the greatest possible efficiency.

Several features of our work have been more particularly criticised by our friends, and I may be pardoned for making a brief reference to them specifically. The statement has been made that pupils in our primary schools are not taught the multiplication table. If by this it is meant that they do not learn the table at all and do not learn to multiply, the statement is utterly incorrect. Children are taught from the very start in the lowest primary schools to add, subtract, multiply and divide. All the work is at first done with objects, and they fix in the memory the products of the various numbers as fast as they learn the numbers, by repeatedly solving problems involving these products. They learn the table in this way intelligently from objects as fast as they need it, and are at once able to apply it to practical problems The mere mechanical memorizing of the entire multiplication table by children six years old by repeating it in concert from day to day, without comprehending its meaning, is a relic of by gone days in education, and there are few educators of any standing who would pretend to defend it today.

Even the use of objects in our primary schools has been criticised by some of our friends and characterized as playing with tooth-picks and shoe pegs. This is the usual criticism made by extremely conservative persons to whom such work appears novel at first, and it is a criticism that is perhaps altogether harmless. I know of no book on education that has been published within the last twenty-five years that does not recommend the use of objects in teaching arithmetic to young children. Just how long the use of objects should be continued is a question which only a specialist can intelligently decide, and although the limit may be indicated in a general way in a course of study, it is a question which must virtually be decided by the teacher in the case of each individual child. The purpose of using objects is to give the child the power to do his thinking without them. As soon as objective work has accomplished this purpose it must be continued. When pupils have had proper training in the primary grades, it is unnecessary to continue objective work in the higher grades except for the sake of occasional illustration; but when pupils have never had objective work in the lower grades to any extent such work becomes a necessity in the higher grades. This I found to be the case last year in our secondary and to some extent even in our Grammar schools. Pupils were unable to give a rational, concrete illustration of some of the simplest arithmetical processes. As soon as pupils who have had proper training in our primary schools reach the higher grades objective work in these grades can be discontinued.

We have been criticised also for not teaching children the alphabet before they learn to read. It was supposed that pupils had first to learn the letters before they could possibly learn to read. This method of teaching a child to read was condemned by Horace Mann over forty years ago in his work of reforming the schools of Massachusetts, and has not been used in some of our most progressive cities for years. The supervisor of primary schools of Erie states that it was discontinued in the schools of that city over twenty-five years ago. I know of no large city in which it is used to-day nor of any educational writer of this country of any reputation who defends it. Prof. G. Stanley Hall, of John Hopkins University, says that there has been only one educational writer in Germany for fifty years who has defended it.

Children are taught to read words and sentences before they know the names of the letters by a combination of what are called the Word, the Sentence and the Phonic Methods. In this way the average child under a good teacher learns to read intelligently in six months, and a bright child sooner. This is the method now in use in all schools except those in remote rural districts and in a few conservative towns. It is universally used in many counties in this and other States in graded and ungraded schools.

Without going into any further discussion of the matter, I desire to say that the work we are doing in our schools must be judged by its results after there has been sufficient time for results to appear. I would therefore respectfully request the members of your Board to visit the schools as often as convenient and observe the work for themselves. They will find that where the teachers are competent the results are excellent even now; and where the teachers are incompetent, or are not interested in their work, the results are poor. Whilst poor teachers will do better teaching with a good method than with a poor one, it remains after all true that a method can not take the place of brains and skill in the teacher and their work will never be good. The value of a method must be judged by the results obtained with it by competent teachers.

Cars Safely Heated.

THE FIRST TRAIN IN THE WORLD TO BE WARMED AND HEATED WITHOUT FIRE.

From the New York Sun.

The Boston express train that rolled into the Forty-second street station at 10:30 last evening pounded over the same rails that bear hundreds of trains daily, yet it was as much of a pioneer in its way as was Peter Cooper's little locomotive. This train, the latest production of the Boston and Albany Railroad shops at Allston, was lighted by electricity and heated by steam, or the first time in the history of railroading the world over a complete train so lighted and so heated has been successfully run.

Twenty incandescent electric lamps ranged in double rows along the high ceiling of the cars effectively light them. Each light is of sixteen-candle power, and the steady glow is fed from the storage batteries of the Julien system. Newspapers may be read with ease, and the cars are cheerful and pleasant. There are sixty storage cells to each car placed under the floor between the trucks, and they may charged with electricity while the train is laid up on a side track in Boston. They will hold twelve hours' supply of the electric fluid, so as to make the round trip to New York and return, and with time to spare.

The steam-heating device consists of an arrangement of pipes which take live dry steam from the dome of the locomotive and conduct it through the cars so as to distribute the heat thoroughly. The distinctive features of the system are an automatic pressure regulating valve on the engine and controlling valves for each car from a main pipe below the car, so that the different cars may be kept at varying temperatures. The water of condensation is carried off by an automatic drip, and does not return to the boiler. The live dry steam is thus enabled to do its perfect work.

Great importance is placed upon the safety of these appliances in case of accident. Their are neither lamps nor stoves to set fire to the wreck.

A Lost Corpse.

In a back country town, where funerals serve much the same purpose that the theatre does in cities, there chanced to die one of the members of the community, and one of the neighbors was asked to "take charge" of the funeral. On the day appointed, the community assembled and stood in groups discussing either the departed or the condition of the crops, while the neighbor in charge bustled from one room to another making the list of arrangements. The hour for the funeral arrived and passed, and yet the services did not begin. Still more time passed and the manager of affairs was seen to be hurrying from room to room, looking anxiously about as if in search of something. As time passed the audience began to show signs of impatience and also of curiosity as the perplexed face of the man in charge appeared again before them. There was evidently a "hitch" in the proceedings somewhere, and an explanation was necessary. Mounting a chair, the impromptu undertaker said:

"My friends, we are—are very sorry to cause any delay in the—ah—last rites to the departed, but the—ah—truth is, we have mislaid the corpse."

It transpired that the coffin had been brought down to the lower entry or hall from a chamber, and through some misunderstanding placed beside the stairway in the shadow. Those coming in from the bright sunlight had thrown their wraps upon it, not realizing what it was, and thus made it invisible.—*Harper's Mag

The Columbian.

G. R. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1887.

The high license bill passed the House finally Tuesday by a vote of 123 to 62. The bill is now in the hands of the Senate.

The Senate on Tuesday passed finally the following bills:

Limiting the operations of the fish laws to public streams; licensing and taxing foreign dealers in merchandise; regulating the cleaning of privy vaults and cesspools in cities of the second class; providing for the removal of the remains of persons interred in isolated graves into cemeteries by order of the courts; defining the duties of recorders in cities of the fifth class; proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of associate judges in counties having only one judge.

Ex-Governor Pattison's Appointment.

The President on Saturday last appointed Ex-Governor Pattison one of the three Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Pacific railroads under the act passed by the last Congress. The other two are E. Ellery Anderson, of New York, and David Littler, of Illinois.

Railroad Thieves.

Last Monday the most important arrests ever made near Pittsburg were begun at an early hour. The officers of the Panhandle road have in custody the most daring gang of robbers that part of the country has ever known. How many members belong to it is not known, but they run up into the hundreds. They include conductors, engineers, brakemen and firemen. The ringleaders of the gang are outside of the railroad business, but they are known, and some of them are under arrest. Every man arrested had stolen goods somewhere. Among the prisoners are several desperate characters who are wanted by the police for other offenses. The warrants include nearly all the freight men of the line.

The stealings covered a period of two or three years, and nearly half a million dollars worth of goods have been taken. Some of the thieves were taken with several thousand dollars worth of velvets and high-priced dry goods in their possession, taken from United States border cars en route for Chicago, St. Louis and other points West. The preliminary hearing will be held to-morrow, April 16.

Rhode Island Democratic.

THEY ELECT THE GOVERNOR, AND CONTROL THE LEGISLATION.

John W. Davis, democratic candidate for governor of Rhode Island, was elected on the 6th inst. His official majority is 973. One year ago he was defeated by Wetmore, republican, by a plurality of 4,396. The democrats also elected the attorney general, and state treasurer. There was no election of lieutenant governor and that will be thrown into the legislature, which is also democratic.

Never before since political parties have been on their present bases, have the Democrats carried a state election in Rhode Island. Away back in 1852, Franklin Pierce secured 465 plurality, but thereafter the state went whig or republican until the opposition to the democracy was crystalized in the republican party. In 1860 William Sprague was elected governor as a "fusion" candidate over Padelford, the regular republican nominee, by 1,460 votes, but he was as good a republican as his opponent. Since then the republican majority has ranged between 1,150 and 10,000, except in 1864, when James Y. Smith's majority for governor over all opposition was cut down to 199. In 1875 there was a revolt against the nomination of Henry Lippitt, and Robert Hazard ran against him as the candidate of the independent republicans and prohibitionists. Hazard secured a plurality of 356 over Lippitt, but as 5,166 votes had been cast for the democratic candidate the election was thrown into the legislature and Lippitt was made governor after all.

When Rhode Island can be swept from her republican moorings, there is some hope yet for the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

A Vassar Student Killed.

THE FATAL VISIT OF TWO YOUNG WOMEN TO A COAL MINE.

A shocking accident occurred in the mine of Chamberlain Colliery, at St. Clair, on Monday afternoon. Miss Berlista Shaul, of Sharon Springs, Scoharie county, New York, a student of Vassar College, was visiting Miss Minnie Keither, of St. Clair, a fellow-student. The two young women, in company with a young man named Henry Short and Edwin Thompson, one of the operators of the colliery, entered the mine for the purpose of giving Miss Shaul an opportunity to inspect the operation of mining coal. The mine had not been working for a week and none but the party of explorers were inside at the time. In an adjacent working, however, were Albert Thompson, another of the firm, and several others, who were making examinations of the work. They were startled by a heavy explosion, and, knowing that the party had entered the other slope, they hastened thither to investigate.

About one hundred and fifty yards from the foot of the slope they came upon Messrs. Short and Thompson and the two women lying upon the ground, some of them unconscious and all frightfully burned and mangled. They were taken out as speedily as possible and medical attendance obtained. Miss Keithler's face was burned beyond recognition, her skull and thigh fractured and ankle crushed. She died that evening. Miss Shaul had a leg badly fractured and was terribly bruised and burned, but may survive. Short's head is a mass of cuts and contusions and he is badly burned. He remains unconscious and his recovery is doubtful. Thompson is painfully but not fatally bruised.

The precise cause of the explosion is unknown, but the supposition is that the party carried a naked lamp and encountered a body of fire damp, which igniting from the lamp, exploded with tremendous force. The women victims are about twenty years of age, and both were accomplished and highly-connected. Miss Shaul was to have been the valedictorian at the coming commencement.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1887.

During the Democratic administration many of the musty regulations with which Republican official life had hedged itself in have been overhauled, and where there was no good reason for their existence, have been discontinued. They have not all been relegated to the past, however. The rule which closes the Government Department buildings to visit us at two o'clock is still in force, much to the inconvenience of strangers.

It is a serious disappointment to visitors here only for a few days, and trying to get as much sight-seeing as possible into that time, to be shut out at so early an hour from so many places of interest. They feel, and have a right to feel, that in a people's government the people's convenience ought to be considered a little, and that they should be given what pleasure they can get from the corridors, elevators, museums, and curiosity rooms of the buildings as long as they are open for business.

Speaking of sight-seeing in the Departments, I often think how monotonous must be the duties of those officials who are delegated to exhibit the objects of interest to visitors. But they show wonderful freshness about the time-worn business. There is nothing perfunctory about the man who exhibits the rogues' gallery, or the piles of counterfeit money, or the secret service room, and only a person who has a party of friends to escort there about once a year can realize how many times he has told the same things over, yet always with an unfailing brightness of expression and quaintness of humor.

Senator Cockrell's investigating committee (the Senate Select Committee which is now probing the methods of work in the different Executive Departments of the Government) has undertaken a gigantic task, but it will make an elaborate report of its labors some time in the future. The Missouri Senator is a very conscientious, pains-taking man, and he is giving the public offices much annoyance and no little uneasiness. He wants to know (you know) and the number of things the public don't know and that Senator Cockrell will have a great deal of trouble in finding out, is astonishing. The complaint is often made now that there is too much "red tape," and that the employes of the Government have very few hours to work, and very little work within those hours as compared with persons employed in similar capacities by private business concerns. But such annoying features are inseparably connected with the theory of Government work. It must be put through by processes as nearly mechanical as possible, so that the death or removal of a clerk may not throw an entire office out of gear, and so that the dishonesty of any employe will be discovered when the work on which he practiced it is turned over to another for the next stage of its process.

All this involves the reduction of business to infinite detail and its distribution among a multitude of people. If Senator Cockrell and his committee can find a way of simplifying these processes their discovery will be warmly welcomed. The results of their labor cannot fail to be of value and will certainly be of interest, abounding in information which, to the general public, is now in the nature of a sealed book.

The committee is not expected to pass judgment upon the civil service law, but incidentally the operations of the law will come under the purview of the committee, and the latter will be expected to answer such questions as that following. Is the Government any better served—the public business more rapidly expedited, the morals or the methods of the several Departments in any respect the gainer—now that what is called the "spoils system" has been done away with?

It is a matter of no small importance. The people are told that the civil service law, in its classified application, is working wonders of reform, but they have only hearsay evidence to that effect. They are assured that it is doing away with a great deal of favoritism, relieving the appointing power of much embarrassment, purifying the channels of patronage, and elevating the standard of clerical merit. They are interested in knowing whether civil service reform is really all that its friends claim, or whether it is a sham and a humbug, as its enemies insist. Senator Cockrell's committee, with so good an opportunity, could find out all about it.

Stranger than Fiction.

THE STORY OF A BEAUTIFUL BUT ERRATIC MISSOURI BELLE.

There was printed at St. Louis recently a dispatch announcing that William Preston had been paid by the Public Administrator of New York a large sum, being his share of the proceeds of his mother's estate. This payment is the culmination of a romance rich in incident. There was born at St. Charles, Missouri, in 1837, Joanna Behrens, daughter of Dr. Behrens a wealthy and prominent physician. The child developed into a girl of great beauty, was educated in a convent and in 1856 was the belle of the county. A gentleman who knew her in those days said: "She was born to be the heroine of a romance. Her face was for years to me the standard by which all female beauty was to be judged. I do not know if I have ever seen a more lovely woman since. She was, I think, slightly above the average height of women, about five feet five inches high, I should judge, full and strong in every particular. Her eyes were large, dark and well shaded by long lashes. She carried her head like a queen."

Britton A. Hill was at this time a rising young St. Louis lawyer, and is to-day a leading citizen of that city. He was fascinated by the St. Charles belle and married her. They traveled in Europe for a number of years, but did not live harmoniously. The young wife's beauty and intellect attracted the gallants of the gay European capitals, and the husband's position became so embarrassing that a separation took place. She instituted proceedings for a divorce. He filed a cross suit, charging her with intimacy with Victor Emmanuel and other notables. Depositions were taken in two continents and the case became an international scandal. Mr. Hill was granted his divorce.

After the divorce was granted Mrs. Hill, who had suffered in name and social position to some extent by the developments of the suit, left the city. She was lost sight of for several years, and then St. Louisians who traveled in Europe wrote and brought back strange stories of the sensational doings of the beautiful and dashing American widow. At one time she was in Rome, then in Geneva. Then again she was heard of in Paris and Berlin and in many of the European capitals. She became famous through various methods. She cut something of a figure in politics in both France and Italy. Mr. Louis Hanson, the wealthy New York tailor, advertised for a housekeeper, and Mrs. Hill under the name and in the guise of a widow, got the situation. She married Hanson in less than a week and in less than a week afterward trouble began. They also went abroad, where Hanson got some startling information concerning his wife. When they returned divorce proceedings were begun, and after some litigation they agreed to separate.

Final papers were to be signed on July 4, 1885. On the day before Mrs. Hanson sent for her husband and asked him to take her out of the city to avoid the noise of the Fourth. They went to Storm King Mountain. They were alone. Two pistol shots were heard, and people coming up found Hanson dead, with a bullet through his head. She said he shot at her and then committed suicicide. She left the estate for the Public Administrator to look after and started for Australia by way of the isthmus. She died on the way, and letters and papers found in her baggage revealed her identity. The clue was followed and resulted in putting the wealth in young Hill's hands.—*N. Y. Times.*

Captain Paul Boyton.

Captain Boyton last week took a long swim. On Tuesday he started from Hudson City, and Sunday afternoon he arrived at the Battery, New York City.. The New York *World* of Monday says concerning his arrival in the city:

"Precisely at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Captain Boyton awoke the echoes of Castle Garden with a resounding blast on his silver bugle. The journey down the Hudson was at an end. Shortly before 3 o'clock in the morning the great American amphibian plunged into the Hudson from a Yonkers pier and commenced the last day of his wonderful journey. The wind, as had been the case for the previous three days, blew strongly from the south, and greatly retarded the progress of the swimmer. Little by little the wind fell, and the mists of the early morning enveloped the river with a damp coverlet. Then the sun came up, and the press boat was turned shoreward and preparations for breakfast made. The party then encamped at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second street until 12 o'clock, when the triumphal entrance into the North river took place. The piers were black with people and the air was rent with shouts. Everybody claimed a personal acquaintance with the intrepid voyager, and five hundred people invited him to come out and have a drink."

Of the reporters who started out in the press boat from Hudson City only two landed at the Battery. They were bronzed by the sun and wet by the waves, but proud in the consciousness of duty discharged.

Captain Boyton had a narrow escape from drowning a few weeks ago. He went out in a vessel, and persuaded the skipper to put him overboard, so that he could swim ashore. A strong wind arose and blew him out to sea, and he was picked up by a steamer almost exhausted. His courage and powers of endurance are something wonderful.

OUR LONDON LETTER

HOW I DINED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE MEN I MET THERE.—THE HOUSE COMPARED WITH CONGRESS.—WHY THERE ARE NO NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWERS ON THE LONDON PRESS.—THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND THE FORTUNE TELLERS, &c.

LONDON, April 2nd, 1887.

It was "raining cats and dogs" one night this week when I whistled on my door step for a hansom cab, and, jumping in, started for the House of Commons, where I was to dine at 8 o'clock. Now, everybody almost who comes to London goes on a visit to the House of Commons. Yards and yards of matter descriptive of it have been written, and photographs of it are as common as those of Mrs. Langtry, so I do not propose to dilate on the buildings. But a dinner in the House to an American is not so common, and I am going to tell you what it was like. Well, as I have said, it raired in the feline-cum-canine style, and after a furious drive of a half-hour, during which the cab leaked in various places, and the bottom of it became a small, shallow, and confoundedly unpleasant pond, I arrived at the doors. I found the usual crowd around the entrance, but a man-servant took my card in, and my host promptly appeared, armed with the necessary order, and I passed into the inner and charmed recesses. We went immediately into the dining-room, where visitors are allowed. It is the centre one of three, which open one into the other. It was, I should say at a rough guess, about 20 by 60 feet, with a very high ceiling. The room was light and warm, and the air was full of a savory smell of toothsome viands.

In a few moments we were installed in seats at a small, square table at the end of the room, and consulting the bill of fare. You see there is no ordering set dinners of a swell character in the restaurant at the House. There is the *carte du jour*, and you can order what you like from it. It is not long or fanciful; just some good, plain, substantial dishes, for it is not intended as a place of entertainment, but as a convenience for members who are too busy to go elsewhere to dine, or in case of inclement weather. The prices were also moderate, the cost of a slice of roast meat, with two vegetables, being about 30s. In fact, the bill of fare was very like that at "Simpson's," in the Strand, and scores of other places in London where they serve a 50c. dinner from the joint. We ordered a soup, some fish, some *pates d'homard*, roast beef, a nice fruit tart, and cheese and salad—the most elaborate dinner afforded by the bill of fare, and a bottle of extremely good dry champagne to wash it down with. Then I had time to look around me. The tables were nearly all filled with members, and they were nearly all in morning dress. The noise of the talking and laughing filled the room, and they shouted at each other from table to table with the *abandon* of school boys. This I dwell upon, because as a rule in England you notice always the extreme quiet which prevails in restaurants and club dining rooms. They always modulate their voices carefully, and the conversation is carried on in a low key. Eating is a serious business with an Englishmen, and I have seen two young men, in evening dress, come into the dining-room of my club, which is a very large one, and sit down to a table to dine after the following fashion:—A few words of suggestion, hardly worth the name of discussion, over what they would eat or drink, and then eat their way through their dinner in a silence unbroken except by one or two monosyllabic remarks. And yet they were intimate friends, and were going afterwards to a theatre. In fact, nothing truer was ever said than that "Englishmen take their pleasure sadly," and, it might be added, slowly as well. They still get into smoking carriages in railway trains, and ten men, many of them traveling in pairs, will sit for hours in gloomy silence, and looking as if they were all going to attend a funeral. It is amusing to see an Englishman walk into a bar-room alone, call for a long drink of whisky or brandy and soda, and spend 20 minutes in slowly sipping it; meanwhile he studies his boots carefully, with a most abjectly miserable expression. Mind you, I don't say that all Englishmen do this, but those who do not are the exceptions that prove the rule.

But to get back to the House of Commons. I was struck, as I say, by the fact that this was not the case in the House dining-rooms. Several men shouted out for my host to come and join them at table in a hearty, cheery way, "quite Yankee, you know," and we finally settled down with two men at a table as I have said. My host was a young member of the Conservative party, who had succeeded his father in the House (whether for the same district or not I do not know), when his sire was elevated to the peerage and joined the Upper House. Our companions were, one of them, an elderly gentleman, a member of the Conservative Government at present in office, and a middle-aged gentleman, who is one of the whips of the Liberal party. From that fact you will gather as I did, that party opinions do not affect social relations among the members, and the conversation around me proved that political discussions are reserved for the floor of the House, and by common consent are not continued over the dinner table. Taking them altogether, the men around me, whose faces I could study to better advantage here than from the Visitors' Gallery, were a very representative looking lot. Far more so, in fact, than the same men at the House of Representatives in dear old Washington, I think even the Irish members compare favorably with their colleagues who represent New York city in the House. It would be hard to duplicate "the Hon. Tim Campbell" among them, I assure you.

But the thing that struck me most, and it would take columns to detail the little things which went to create that impression, was the air of absolute democracy that prevailed. I have called it an air, it certainly was an atmosphere. In fact, there was an even greater feeling of one man as good as another there than I ever remember having experienced at home, even when I take into consideration that it was entirely unexpected, and the conditions of time and distance which may have affected me. There can be no doubt that the late Henry Ward Beecher was right when he expressed the opinion during his last visit, that England is a freer country than America. Oakley Hall too, who has lived here a long time now, is emphatic in his expression of the opinion that England is pre-eminently the country of personal liberty.

In the conversation at dinner I played the part of a witness, and I was submitted to a rigid cross-examination as to the methods of party—or rather machine—politics in America. My friends thought some of our ways better than theirs, and *vice versa*. There was no prejudice, no insular feeling, only a desire to learn, and, if suitable to the different conditions, apply any of our ways to their needs.

In one thing Parliament is far and away ahead of the house, perhaps in more than one thing, but in the respect of being a school of debate it is the first body in the world. And this is brought about by the excellent rule that the members of the Cabinet must be sitting members of the legislative body. More than this, they must go to their constituents for endorsement again after they accept office, and, having been returned and taken their places in the Government, they must come into the House and defend their policy on all matters of moment. The result is that it is a constant fencing match; it is a daily encounter; attack and defense sharpen the wits and encourage skill in debate. This constant friction of brains cannot help but be productive of good results. Another point in it is (and one which, curiously enough, accounts for the fact that the art of interviewing by newspaper men is unknown in England), that the Ministers must answer all the questions put to them by Members. And I can assure you the opposition put them through a course of sprouts that the cheekiest newspaper reporter America ever produced would not dare to do. These questions and answers being published in full, all the papers and the public get the benefit of them, and the interviewer's office is gone. Meanwhile the nation watch this game of fence attentively, and when the Ministers are inadequate to the defense of their position, Parliament is dissolved and the question is at once asked the people, whether they do or do not approve the course of the Government. It is a complete and perfect government of the people by the people. There is no waiting two to four years for the constituents of a man or of a party to express their disapprobation and turn him out of office after the mischief has been done.

Well, a truce to politics; only let me add, my dinner was good, the company better, and the moon shone brightly when I once more emerged from the door under the clock in the tower.

Many anecdotes are told of the German Emperor in connection with his birthday. Here is one worth repeating. At the time of the Fur-tentag at Frankfort, in 1863, King William was one day walking in the neighborhood of Baden Baden, accompanied by Bismarck and a number of ladies and gentlemen. Passing a gipsy hut one of the ladies said, "That is where the famous gipsy girl, Preciosa, tells fortunes." The party, all in walking dress, entered the hut, and had their fortunes told in succession, the King, whose identity was concealed, coming last. Preciosa held his hand a long while in silence, and then said: "I see a great crown, great victories, and great age. You will live ninety-six years, but your last days will bring many troubles and much sorrow." The King forgot all about the prophecy till in 1884, when at a ball at the Russian Embassy, in Berlin, the Hungarian Countess Erdody, whose mother was a gipsy woman, was presented to him. During a long conversation it was mentioned that the countess had the gift of chiromancy. The Emperor held out his hand, and the countess, after examining the lines, gravely said, "Your majesty is destined to live ninety-six years." The Emperor was much struck by the coincidence.

John T. Raymond Dead.

John T. Raymond, the famous comedian, died at the St. George Hotel, Evansville, Ind., at 2 o'clock in the morning last Monday. When he reached the city on Friday he took to his bed suffering from a complication of diseases. Medical aid was called, and he seemed to be improving until Sunday night, when he commenced sinking, and about two o'clock Monday morning he passed quietly away, without any indication of suffering. Walter Lamb, his manager, was the only person with him at the time of his death, his wife being in New York.

Mr. Raymond's attending physicians say that he was in a dying condition when he reached the city. Some of the members of the company say they were fearful he would die en route. The immediate cause of his death was heart disease, but there was a general breaking down of his constitution. He had been advised while in Nashville to give up the engagement and go back to New York.

Mrs. Raymond was so prostrated by the news of her husband's sudden death that she was unable to give any instruction in regard to the funeral. The remains were taken to New York and the funeral took place at the Little Church Around the Corner on Wednesday morning.

Opening a New Railroad.

THE WILKESBARRE AND WESTERN INAUGURATED UNDER VERY FAVORABLE AUSPICES.

The opening of the Wilkesbarre and Western Railway Company's lines on that portion of the road from Watson town eastward to Millville, a distance of twenty-two miles, took place April 7. A train, bearing the officers of the road and a number of gentlemen from New York, Philadelphia, Scranton and other points interested in the enterprise, left Watsontown and ran to Millville, returning in the evening. An excursion was also run from Jerseytown to Watsontown. A thorough inspection was made of the work by the officials and all were greatly pleased with the prospects of the line.

It passes through a highly fertile agricultural region and through immense limestone deposits. Its eastern terminus will be Shickshinny, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Line, from which point the road is now being graded to meet the portion already completed. The finished line will be about forty-five miles in length, affording a route to New York very much shorter than any now in operation. It is also projected westward from Watsontown to reach the iron ore and coal of Centre and Clearfield counties. R. T. McCabe, of New York, is president of the company. The enterprise is meeting with very hearty encouragement by those living along the route traversed.

Fatal Prairie Fires.

FIFTEEN PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH AND THOUSANDS OF CATTLE DESTROYED.

No less than fifteen persons were burned to death by the prairie fires which started near Nicodemus, Graham county, Kansas, swept northwest on an air line into Norton county, destroying everything in a path that in places is from two and a half to seven miles wide—a great roaring sea of flame rolling in tremendous sheets under the impetus of the high wind which prevailed all day Saturday and night. Starting on the south fork of the Solomon river in Graham county, the fire swept north to the north fork, which it crossed at Edmond, a station on the Central Branch Railroad in Norton county, and at last accounts it was still sweeping towards the northwest diagonally across Norton county in the direction of Decatur, the adjoining county on the west, carrying destruction and death in its path.

Thousands of head of stock of all kinds have been burned, and thousands of tons of hay, corn and wheat and from one hundred to one hundred and seventy-five houses and barns have been destroyed. The people living along the line of the fire have been left homeless and destitute. It is impossible as yet to learn the names of those who perished. Tremendous excitemet prevails all through the burned district, which extends a distance of over sixty miles in length by two and a half to seven in width, with the fire still spreading west and northwest.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's **Peculiar** Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No **To Itself** other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

WIDOWS APPRAISEMENTS.

The following Widows Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans Court of Columbia county on the first Monday of MAY A. D. 1887, and confirmed nisi: and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute.

1. Samuel Savage deed, Fishingcreek; Personality $98.50. Realty $271.50.
2. Stephen Hetler deed, Mifflin; Personality $291.50.
3. Thomas Hartman deed, Fishingcreek; Personality $18.00. Realty $150.00.
4. Samuel Nolton deed. Mt. Pleasant; Personality $3.00.
5. Frederick Hilley deed, Bentzn; Personality $310.80.
6. SamuelHutchings deed, Hemlock; Personality $300.00
7. Samuel Melick deed. Orange; Personality $300.00.
8. John Bower deed, Centre; Personality $300.00.
9. James Lake deed, Scott; Personality $268.90.
10. Joseph E Barkley deed, Bloomsburg; Personality $119.75. Realty $189.25.
11. Peter Brugler deed, Bloomsburg; Personality $68.90.
12. Jonathan Artman deed, Madison; Personality $300.00.
13. Henry G. Martz deed, Briarcreek; Realty $300.00.
14. William B. Hess deed, Jackson; Personality $300.00.

Wm. H. SNYDER, Clerk O. C.

Clerk's office, Bloomsburg Pa., April 11, 1887.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS!

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North & West Branch Railway Company is called for Tuesday, April 26, 1887, at 12 o'clock, M., at 423 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Election for President and Directors, same day and place. ALBERT HEWSON, Secretary.

aprl5-3t.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1887.

FUNDED DEBT.

Bonds due Aug 1, '87	$ 1 000	
" Jan 1, '88	600	
" Feb 1, "	600	
" Aug 1, "	620	
" " " '89	620	
" " " '90	640	
" " " '91	660	
" " " '92	680	
" " " '93	6 0	
" " " '94	700	
" " " '95	700	
" " " '96	720	
" " " '97	740	
" " " '98	860	
" " " '99	740	
" " " 1900	7 0	
	$10940 00	

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN 1886.

Real estate	$1 413 340	
Personal property	56 170	
Occupations	177 096	
	1647705 00	
Two per cent of above valuatns	32752 10	

ASSETS.

Bal due on duplicate of '84	$ 284 48	
" " " '85	238 30	
" " " '86	1978 43	
	$ 9501 11	
Due from sundry persons on act of J H Harman for sewer permit	$ 10 00	
Due from Wm Krickbaum, sewer permit	5 00	
Due from J D Fowler (C W Miller), sewer permit	5 00	
Due from C A Klein, sewer permit	5 00	
Due from C S Furman, sewer permit	5 00	
Due from Knorr & Wintersteen, sewer permit	5 00	
Due from E H Little, sewer permit	5 00	
Due from J K Lockard, sewer permit	5 00	
	$ 45 00	
Due from sundry persons, on old accounts	5 46	
	$ 2633 77	

LIABILITIES.

Orders of '83, outstanding	$ 26 49	
" '84, "	8 81	
" '85, "	695 39	
" '86, "	618 03	
	$ 1349 71	
	416 66	
J Karns, Judgm't for int. to leg.		
Bloom Gas Co., Judgm't No. 121, Sept. Term, '85, for outstand'g orders for '84 and '85, and Interest thereon		
Coupons of '86-'87, due and unp'd	$ 1238 41	
	15 00	
	3019 78	
Excess of liabilities over assets	$ 379 01	

NEWTON BOONE, COLLECTOR FOR '84.

DR.

To bal on duplicate of '84		$ 564 39

CR.

By exonerations allowed by council on duplicate for '84 and applied on duplicate of '84	$ 17 31	
By exonerations allow'd on duplicate of '84	49 60	
Amt paid Wm Chrisman, Treas, at various times	213 00	
	$ 279 91	
Bal due	284 48	
	$ 564 39	

DAVID WINNER, COLLECTOR FOR '85.

DR.

To bal on duplicate of '85		$ 1963 89

CR.

By exonerations allowed by council	$ 100 30	
By amt pd Wm Chrisman Treas	1625 00	
	$ 1725 30	
Bal due	238 20	
	$ 1963 50	

M. C. WOODWARD, COLLECTOR FOR '86.

DR.

To amt of duplicate for '86		$ 9478 43

CR.

By amt pd Wm Chrisman Treas	$ 500 00	
Balance due	1978 43	
	$ 2478 43	

WM. CHRISMAN, Treas. for '86, in account with the town of Bloomsburg.

DR.

To amt of tax roll for '86	$ 7716 10	
" State tax collected on bonds	43 80	
To amt from D J Waller, per Eva Rupert	4 56	
To amt from B F Zarr, Prest, for fines	3 00	
To amt from B F Zarr, Prest, for show licenses	53 00	
To amt from B F Zarr, Prest, for sewer permits	90 00	
To amt from Newton Boone collector for '84	213 00	
To amt from M C Woodward, on duplicate of '85	1625 00	
To amt from M C Woodward, on duplicate of '86	500 00	
	$ 9338 00	
Amt from M A Sterner et al., sewer permits, paid to Treas.	15 00	
Amt from sundry persons, for hauling ground and removing rubbish	2 80	
	$ 7787 33	

EXPENDITURES.

HIGHWAYS.

Enos Jacoby, late Com'r, March and part of April, '86	$ 7 75	
Wm J Bidleman, Com'r	298 56	
Sundry persons for labor	488 24	
" " " hauling	134 62	
" " " lumber	107 59	
" " " smithing	13 32	
" " " repar'g pump at Forks	6 00	
Sundry persons for repairing and hammer handles	3 90	
Sundry persons for flag & cobble stones	8 13	
Sundry persons for build'g stone for culverts	6 24	
Sundry persons for Terra Cotta pipe for drains	21 66	
Sundry persons for hardware	18 34	
Jonathan Bachman, for building culvert, Catharine & Seventh streets	78 85	
Moyer Bros for cement	2 15	
	$ 1135 37	

CONSTABLE AND POLICE.

M C Woodward, high constable	$ 54 54	
S W Shultz, late chief of police, in March and April	18 00	
D Laycock, late chief of police	60 75	
B d Freas et al, assistant "	16 50	
	$ 144 79	

SEWERAGE.

Sundry persons for labor and hauling	$ 109 28	
Sundry persons for iron pipe for extension to river	163 75	
Sundry persons for lumber	21 18	
Sundry persons for freight on iron pipe	5 86	
Sam'l Neyhard, for engineering " " " serving notices	15 50	
	2 20	
I W McKelvy et al., sewer extension on Market street	156 47	
	$ 474 24	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paid G E Elwell, rent for council, Jan 1, '87	$ 60 00	
Paid I W Hartman, for Rescue Hook and Ladder Co, to April 1, '86	30 00	
Paid Friendship Fire Co, rent to June 1, '87	30 00	
Paid Winona Fire Co., rent to Jan 1, '87	30 00	
Paid Moyer Bros, for lockup, to June 1, '86	20 00	
Paid Petriken and Billmeyer, for pound, to April 1, '86	18 00	
	$ 188 00	
Paid Dentler, Garrison and Rinker, auditors	$ 15 00	
Pd Sam'l Neyhard, sal'y, for secy	120 00	
	$ 135 00	
Pd Bloom Water Co to Mar 1, '87	9 0 0	
" " Gas " "	924 00	
Pd Wm Krickbaum, publishing annual statement	$ 15 00	
Pd Elwell & Bittenbender, publishing annual statement, &c.	16 50	
Pd J C Brown, publishing annual statement publishing tax notice and printing posters	19 25	
	$ 50 75	
Pd Samuel Neyhard, preparing annual statement and clerk'g for auditors	20 00	
Pd G A Clark, station'y, for 3 yrs	20 25	
Pd M C Woodward, serving tax notices	10 00	
Pd Samuel Neyhard, making tax roll	15 00	
Pd Samuel Neyhard, town engineer and assistants	34 00	
Pd E C Jones, damages to garden truck	9 00	
Pd G M Drinker, fitting Yale lock on council room door	50	
Pd J P Tustin and Wm Chrisman Treas, interest on overdue order, No 428	2 70	
Pd J B Robison, Esq, solicitor	25 00	
Pd H G Eshleman & Co, repairing gas lamp	4 05	
Pd Harman & Bassert, repairs for lockup	1 60	
Pd H G Eshleman & Co, repairs for lockup	2 00	
Pd I. E Waller Esq, late solicitor, for services as per bill	105 00	
Pd Clark Sloan, reducer, and expressage on same, for fire hose	3 85	
	$ 945 52	
	$ 2448 29	

OTHER DISBURSEMENTS.

Pd on acct of outstand'g orders for '84	$ 25 00	
Pd on acct of outstand'g orders for '85	1055 88	
Bonds redeemed	2180 00	
Interest paid during the yr, viz: Coupons	$ 709 45	
Int on overdue bond No 68	2 80	711 93
State tax on loans		36 42
Amt paid Eva Rupert, late Treas balance due her		70 15
Treas's commis'n on $7644.05 @ 1½ per cent		114 96
Balance in hands of Treas		8 32
		$ 4929 68
Total expenditures		8400 36
Deduct orders outstanding		613 03
Leaves amt equalling receipts		$ 787 33

SAMUEL NEYHARD, Secy.

R. F. ZARR, Prest.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the town of the town of Bloomsburg met Wednesday and Thursday, March 30 and 31, and do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account and statements and find them correct, and do approve the same. We also report that we find the books, papers and public archives of the town have been, and still are, unprotected from fire and burglars, from the want of a proper place of deposit. And we do urge upon the Council the necessity of the purchase of a safe, for the safe keeping of the same, and would further urge a proper indexing of and purchase of index book, for speedy reference to minutes and other papers relating to the business of the town.

WM. E. RINKER, F. D. DENTLER, JOS. GARRISON, } Auditors.

Bloomsburg, Pa., April 8, 1887.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. C. G. Murphy and C. H. McHenry, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 14th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 2nd day of May next to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 2nd day of May with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 1st day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the one hundred and eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(L. S.)

Sheriff's Office, SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff

TRIAL LIST FOR MAY TERM, 1887.

(The first six cases are set down for first week.)

Fred'k Hossler to use &c vs D H & W R R Co.
Wm Krickbaum vs Charles Mutzer et al.
L Fetterman vs Silas Davis.
John Hinterliter et ux vs Lloyd Brandon et al.
Albert E Cadow vs D L & W R R Co.
Theo F Craig vs Manda Craig et al.
Mary E. Heacock vs P & R R Co et al.
Charles W McKelvy et al vs C B Brockway.
Jona- Doty's admrs et al vs John Suit.
D P Seybert vs Nescopeck Falls Bridge Co.
John S Brumbach vs D L & W R R Co et al.
Patrick Burns vs L A Riley & Co.
G B Seybert vs S M Hess et al.
Isaac C Burrell vs P & R R Co et al.
C B Brockway vs Columbia County.
A K Smith vs Samuel Brugler.

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY APRIL 15, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:15 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
10:30 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:02 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomsberry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
4:36 p. m.	4:19 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

Reduced Rates.

Hereafter the price for publishing Executors, and administrator's notices in the COLUMBIAN will be $2.00 including a note and receipt book. No other paper in the county makes so liberal an offer.

Auditor's notices also reduced to $2.00.

SALES.

APRIL 16.—H. G. Phillips will sell at his residence on Welsh Hill personal property, consisting of stoves, chairs, bedsteads, carpets, etc, at 2 p. m.

FOR SALE.—A young bay horse—will work double or single. For further information apply to Brown Bros., opposite postoffice.

APRIL 30. David Yost, committee of B C. Hess, will sell real estate in Fishingcreek twp. at 2 p. m. See advertisement.

APRIL 14.—B. I. Price will sell a buggy, harness, household goods, Mason & Hamlin organ, White sewing machine and other articles at residence of S. Neyhard, on South Third street, at 1 p. m.

APRIL 30.—William DeLong administrator of Samuel Keller, deceased, will sell real estate in Orange township, at 10 a. m. See advertisement.

W. S. Hess, administrator of the estate of George Kelchner deceased, will sell valuable property on the west end of the premises in Centre township on Saturday April 30th commencing at one o'clock. A tract of 412 acres will positively be sold either as a whole or in parts to suit purchasers.

$1600—In very easy payments will buy a one hundred acre farm, good new house, large new bank barn, excellent spring water, convenient to rail road. Apply to d&tf KNORR & WINTERSTEEN.

A Fine Residence For Sale.

The executors of Mary N. Harman, deceased, offer at private sale a handsome residence on Market street above Main, Bloomsburg. The house is of brick, large pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, water, sewerage, and all modern improvements. There is a large frame barn, ice house and outbuildings. One of the most desirable locations in the town. Terms easy.

They also offer for sale thirty-seven acres of land on Normal hill, adjoining P. Dillon's and the Hoyt estate. Can be divided into desirable building lots. For terms and particulars apply to I. W. McKelvy, one of the executors, or Geo. E. Elwell, attorney, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

FOR RENT.

Two rooms on second floor of the COLUMBIAN building, together or separately. Steam heat, gas, water on same floor. Rent low. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. [3t

GOOD BOARDING CHEAP.—Jurors and others attending court will find it to their advantage to write to the undersigned and secure boarding during the time they remain in Bloomsburg. WM. BEERS,
Cor. Main and West streets.

Wall paper hangings and ceiling decorations to produce almost any effect desired. Call and examine our stock and be convinced. Clark's book store.

Personal.

Judge Elwell writes that his health is improving.

Dr. H. W. Buckingham returned from Jefferson Medical College Wednesday.

Miss Millie Knorr, of Vassar College, is spending the Easter vacation at home.

Mrs. L. N. Moyer, Mrs. Wm. Fornwald and Miss Lettie Eyer are visiting friends in Nanticoke.

Mrs. Frank Everett is much better this week, and some hopes of her recovery are now entertained.

Isaiah Rupert, who is in the telegraph office at Excelsior, below Shamokin, spent Monday in town.

Miss Mame Schoch, who attends school in New York City, is at home spending the Easter vacation.

Peter Gross was confined to the house a couple of weeks with lame feet, but is now able to be out again.

Mr. Rohr McHenry of Benton, started for Philadelphia Tuesday to lay in his spring stock of goods.

Miss Lou Jameson returned home on last Friday from Easton, where she spent the last few weeks under treatment for her eyes.

Dr. Gardner returned from Philadelphia Jefferson Medical College last week, considerably improved. He is able to walk a short distance by means of supports.

E. B. Tustin, who is attending College at the University of Pennsylvania, spent the Easter vacation at home. He returned to the College the early part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Foulk of Nanticoke spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Enos Jacoby the parents of the latter. Mr. Foulk is foreman of breaker No. 5 of the Susquehanna Coal Co.

R. E. Welliver, who graduated at the College of Pharmacy, Phila., a short time ago, spent a few days in town last week. He expects to go to Savannah, Ga., where he will engage in the drug business.

C. M. Vanderslice has repainted his store building on Market square.

Get your orders in early with Bertsch, the tailor, for a spring suit.

Wall paper hangings and handsome ceiling decorations at Clark's book store.

The Lafayette boys, who spent their vacation at home, have all returned to the College.

Now is the time to get your Confirmation Suit A full stock on hand at D. Lowenberg's.

Catawissa will present another petition at May court asking to be incorporated into a borough.

A teachers' examination will be held in the Forks school house, Fishingcreek, April 16.

Wall paper for 1887. The newest, best colored and most artistic designs at Clark's book store.

Mrs. M. E. Ent has added a number of new goods to her already large stock of fancy goods.

Blank petitions for tavern, restaurant, and bottler's licenses, with bonds, for sale at this office.

Window shades, plain or dado, either mounted or without fixtures as you prefer, at Clark's book store.

Charles Krug is erecting a veranda in front of the residence of Douglas Hughes on North Main street.

Latest styles in neckwear just received by Bertsch, the tailor.

Some improvements have been made in the building occupied by C. S. Bound's grocery on East street.

The evening services in the various churches have been changed from seven to half past seven o'clock.

Barnum's advertising car passed through this place on the 6.36 train Wednesday of last week, en route for Scranton.

If you want a nice, neat bed room, kitchen, parlor or sitting room, paper it with paper from Mercer's selections.

Twenty-one new fonts of the latest job type just received at this office. All kinds of job work done at the lowest rates.

WANTED!—1,000 boys and children to buy New Spring Suits. Now in style and low in price, at David Lowenberg's.

Paul E. Wirt has moved his office from the second floor of the COLUMBIAN building, the change being necessary in order to give him more room for his large business.

Charles Krug has on hand a large stock of doors, frames, sash, blinds, &c., of all sizes. Persons who contemplate building this Spring will do well to visit his mill.

The Bloom ferry is now in operation. Jas. Commons has been retained as ferryman for the present year. He is a very accomodating man, and has hosts of friends.

The floral decorations in the Lutheran church Easter Sunday were the most elaborate for some time. The many and beautiful lilies were commented upon by everybody.

An elegant line of SPRING OVERCOATS Just received at D. Lowenberg's.

Mrs. R. A. Snyder has moved her millinery store into the building of J. T. Fox, formerly occupied by Miss E. Peterman. She displays some very pretty things in her show windows.

I invite the attention of parties who intend papering or decorating their walls or ceilings to the largest and most complete line of wall hangings or ceiling decorations in town. George A. Clark.

The Merchant Tailoring Department is now replete in Spring styles. Call and see the largest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., to select from. Suits made up in City Style at D. Lowenberg's, Merchant Tailor.

The Normal opened last week, with bright prospects for the coming term. The Spring term is always the fullest one of the year, and this one promises as many students as any of the preceding years.

Men's, Youths, Boys and Children's Tailor Fitting Clothing.
Leading in quantity, quality and style.
Perfect satisfaction always the motto of
DAVID LOWENBERG.

Sunday was an extremely warm day for this season. The thermometer registered as high as eighty-five degrees in the shade. It was but a warm wave as the thermometer dropped about eight degrees Monday.

Latest shape in hats, Dunlaps, Youman, et caeteras.
Correct in style,
Fine in quality,
Lowest in price, at Lowenberg's.

The D. L & W. R. R. company have laid a large iron pipe for a drain at the lower end of the depot. By this arrangement they have cobbled all about the building and make an easy way of access to the depot.

For Window Curtains, either Plain or Dado, Spring Rollers, Wall Paper and ceiling Decorations, go to Mercer's. Cheap for cash.

Sheriff Smith says there are no prisoners in jail at present, and if it should continue so during the year, he thinks Mr. Krickbaum will not have much trouble in counting up the board and wash bills at the end of the year.

HO! FOR THE WEST!—Don't miss seeing the large assortment of Trunks, Satchels and Bags at D. Lowenberg's.

The Methodist church was among those tastefully decorated on Easter day. The windows were filled with flowers which presented a beautiful appearance. In the morning a children's service was held, and in the evening the regular service.

Window fixtures, spring balance or spring top, lower than ever before, at George A. Clark's.

Jacob Labour of Fishingcreek township, son of Isaac Labour, died at his home on Monday morning of consumption. The remains were brought here and the funeral services were held in the Reformed church on Wednesday. Burial in Rosemont cemetery.

Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!
Just received a large stock.
Cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

An exchange says many farmers are talking of engaging in other business owing to the low prices of farm produce, and a friend said to us the other day that he thinks of going to farming because owing to the high prices of farm produce it must be a paying business.

See our Ceiling Decorations, both in plain and gilt papers, before you buy.
J. H. MERCER.

H. V. Hower, son of J. M. Hower, graduated at Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons last month. He attended the college for two years, and was a student in the office of Dr. J. C. Kisner of Conyngham, Luzerne county. Dr. Hower has hung out his shingle at Conyngham and is ready to minister to the sick.

Embossed Gilts, Plain Gilts, Single Prints, Mica, Satins, White Back and Brown Back Paper for your parlor, sitting room and hall, at Mercer's.

Last Friday evening a party was given at the home of J. K. Lockard on Fifth street, by his daughter, Miss Annie Lockard. About thirty young people of town were present, and the evening was very pleasantly spent in dancing, card playing and music. Refreshments were served about half past ten and the party departed late in the evening, all having enjoyed themselves exceedingly.

The rush has commenced for Spring styles in Neckwear. Call and see the beautiful stock, now in—at D. Lowenberg's.

Mrs. Stiff, wife of Robert Stiff, died at her home on Fourth street, last Monday evening about seven o'clock. She has been sick and confined to her bed for a long time, and no hopes were entertained of her recovery. The funeral services were held in the Methodist church on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock and interment was made in Rosemont cemetery. A large number attended the funeral.

The result of G. W. Bertsch's recent trip to the cities now appears in his store, in the shape of handsome spring suitings, hats and caps, and an elegant line of neckwear and furnishing goods.

For Wall Paper go to Mercer's drug and book store.

On Tuesday afternoon about two o'clock a corner of the stone stack at the furnace of William Neal and Sons fell down; but fortunately no one was hurt. At least ten tons of stone fell. It is difficult to estimate the damage. During the winter four new boilers and other machinery had been added to the works, and every thing was in fine shape for making iron This accident may not stop the furnace more than a few days.

Alden Benedict and his "Monte Cristo" company played in the Opera House last Thursday evening to a fair-sized house. The play was well rendered and Mr. Benedict was well supported, but he was suffering from a severe cold which rendered his articulation difficult, and that was a great drawback to the performance. However, the audience seemed to enjoy the play, and broke forth into loud applause on several occasions.

The Indian reservation of the United States contain 200,000 square miles, and their population is about 260,000. Twenty-six thousand square miles would locate each family upon a half section of land, leaving a surplus of about 170,000 square miles, which would produce annually $4,480,000. This amount exceeds by about $660,000 the entire sum appropriated for the payment of their subsistence and civilization.—*Chicago Herald.*

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending April 12, 1887:

H. W. Albertson, C. R. Holland, Mr. A. H. Masstetler, W. C. Rhynlander, Mr. W. C. Rhynlander (ship), Thomas W. Riley, Mrs. Mary J. Sherman, Mrs. Hannah Stauffer, Miss Cora Walter, Mr. A. F. White, Miss Maggie Williams, W. J. Williams, George Zeigler.

CARDS.

Mr. J. S. Dinning.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Rates of Freight and Ticket Fare Over D. L. & W. R. R.

In accordance with the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce Act which went into effect April 1st., the D. L. & W. R. R have placed in conspicuous places in the depot their schedules of ticket fare and freight rates. The schedule of ticket fare embraces regular, special and excursion. It gives the price for ticket from Bloomsburg to every point on the road and its branches. The rates of freight are also conspicuously posted and has 6 classes. Besides these two schedules is also a large book of general information, giving a list of articles usually shipped by freight and how they are classified. Thus any individual may ascertain for himself the price of ticket to any point on the road, and the rate of freight for any article he may wish to transport. The rates of freight are about the same as heretofore for large shippers. The reduction is noticed by those having few articles to forward; as the rates are now made on a scale of hundred pounds while heretofore a special was given to those shipping one thousand pounds or more. The only parties who seem to have been affected by this change are a few who had a special rate per car to Rupert station. By such an arrangement they were enabled to load an excessive amount and still only pay for the price of one car. By the new arrangement 30 feet cars are limited to 20,000 lbs. while cars over 30 feet are limited to 24,000 lbs., and for any excess of these amounts the shipper must pay by the rate per hundred pounds. There is but one special rate of freight and that is for mining products, such as coal, limestone and iron ore.

Fire Near Berwick.

PETTY'S MILL, THE PETTY HOMESTEAD AND JONAS CRISSMAN'S RESIDENCE AND BARN DESTROYED.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday evening of last week several persons, who were on their way home from Berwick, noticed that Petty's flooring mill, in Briar Creek township, about one mile from Berwick, was on fire. The alarm was quickly given, but before any steps could be taken to fight the flames the mill was consumed, together with Jonas Crissman's residence and barn. While the old homestead of W. H. Petty and various outbuildings were also destroyed. The destruction was complete and the fire did its work in less than one hour. All of the contents of Mr. Petty's residence were devoured by the flames. Mr. Crissman's family had hardly time to escape from their residence and the contents of the entire building, as well as those of the mill, were reduced to ashes. Nearly all the contents of Mr. Crissman's barn were also destroyed, and about the only things saved were the horses and cattle. The mill and Mr. Crissman's barn and residence were devastated in about thirty minutes. Another barn narrowly escaped being burned down. The loss is very heavy and the insurance extremely light. The mill was owned by Mr. Petty, but has been leased by Mr. Crissman, who operated it. The Petty homestead was one of the finest in Briar Creek township. The night was bitter cold and a stiff wind was blowing. Two daughters of Mr. Petty are students at the Normal school.

A Married Woman's Contract.

AN INTERESTING CASE JUST DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court has just decided a Berks county case which affords a good illustration of the present defective condition of the law of this state regarding the contracts of married women. Mrs. Sarah Knabb owned an improved farm in Berks county, on which there was a growing crop. She hired Wm. Botts to harvest, house and market the crop, but failed to pay him for his work. When he sued her the county court non-suited him, the judge saying: "A married woman is not liable at common law upon her contracts, and as no statute according to the construction given to our married women's act, covers the case of the plaintiff, it must be decided that he cannot recover, although his claim is one that it seems ought, in good conscience, to be paid." The decision of the supreme court in the case is accompanied by an elaborate opinion, delivered by Judge Sterrett, who says: "It appears that the non-suit was entered on the broad ground that a married woman, owning in her own right an improved farm, is incapable of binding her separate estate by a contract for service necessarily required and rendered in harvesting, housing and marketing, for her benefit, the growing crops on said farm. As a legal proposition this cannot be sustained. In view of the express provisions of the act of 1848 as to the separate ownership of property by married women, and implied powers necessarily incident to such ownership, the authority of Mrs. Knabb to make the contract in question appears to be so manifest that it scarcely admits of any doubt. While, perhaps, the precise question now presented has never been distinctly ruled, the underlying principle is so conclusively settled, that it is of easy application to the undisputed facts of this case. The judgement is reversed."

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1887.

If you write for what you want our trained buyers select it for you.

On the 4th of April we made a grand occasion in Dress Materials. We surprised ourselves as well as our friends.

Our experience has taught us more of our own organization than we ever knew before. The array of our own Dress and Silk Goods, when fairly brought out, like an army in review, taught us the power of our own goods-gathering.

It has been already said that only here can be found such a Dry Goods Museum. It's true beyond doubt or question. We know *now*.

Here are bits from a few of the newspapers:

The Record:

More like an exposition than a store. It's a liberal education for a woman to look around, just to see the drapery, the color combinations and the effects produced by tinting and shading. * * * The salient fact is that this is pre-eminently a Dry Goods Store.

The Times:

The display was made regardless of expense, and experienced judges say that no such exhibition has ever been given, either in this country or in Europe, and that $1 000,000 would not cover the value of the goods in sight.

The Daily News:

An unprecedented display of dress goods took place yesterday at Wanamaker's, and thousands of women crowded the great establishment all day long, looking at the finest produce from the looms of a score of nations. There were silks and woolens of a hundred textures and hues, and the total value of the goods in sight was over $1,000 000. The entire first floor of the building, including the arcade, four acres of flooring in all, was filled with the show.

The Inquirer:

Crowds of people surged through the avenues that twine in and out around the great masses and pillars of merchandise all day long, and when the closing hour came the verdict of every one was that the Easter Opening at Wanamaker's was the greatest event yet in the line of mercantile display.

The Herald:

To Wanamaker's is due the credit of the greatest exhibition of dress materials ever presented.

There seems to be but one opinion: the like of what we show in Dry Goods can be found nowhere else on this side the Atlantic.

The exhibition of last week demonstated beyond question that *the Store is first, and above all else, a Dry Goods Store; and, although much besides, that it is the first Dry Goods House of this city, and first of all the Retail Dry Goods Houses in America.*

Millinery, too. We opened our new trimmed Millinery Parlors on Wednesday last. 1059 square feet of French plate mirrors in that room! Nothing like it for the purpose anywhere else on this continent. We mean that nowhere else shall you find such a gathering of trimmed things for women's headwear.

How is the fashion drifting? Let us look about a bit. Smaller shapes, they say. The Bonnets are small; the Hats are mostly small. Close round Hats; chipper little Bonnets, bits of brightness and sauciness, tricked out with ribbons and flowers.

The dead bird craze is becoming a memory. Fluffy ostrich tips, bunches of brilliant hackles, stray feathers here and there, but few heads or bodies of birds; wings a stronger feature.

Ribbons. You shall see them till you tire of looking, and a new tint or a new form at every turn. Heavy Ottoman, looped-edged, and the most delicate gauze effects; a bewildering variety between.

There are new names with the new tints—Crevette, Aubusson Azalie, Bengalee, Suez, Cendrillon, Parme, Serpent, Hanoi, Silene, Boreal, and a dozen others that you can only know by seeing. Fascinating shades, such as you might imagine in an entrancing day-dream.

Gauzes, Crapes, large Meshed Nets and Velvets, also, in these beautiful colors.

Jet in every form will be very desirable. Some of the prettiest bonnets are freely trimmed with it. You'll think you never before saw Jet.

Flowers will be prime favorites. Form and tints nearer to nature than ever. Lilacs, wild roses, pansies, forget-me-nots, and all the sweet blossoms of Spring, fit to tempt a bee.

The Untrimmed Millinery will not escape you. Never before so much in straw to please the eye. The little turban shapes everywhere; they are the mass, and one extreme. Gainsborough effects; they are the few now, the other extreme. Between, many.

For children, "flats" as well; and the "Russian Crown," odd as pretty.

A novelty of the novelties you'll see best in the untrimmed. Not French, Yankee. Seems the lightest of all the bonnets, almost the pertest. Crocheted stuff, stiffened as by varnish. Call it "Russian Hair." Almost as near to nothing as the old time "Neapolitan" of braided horse-hair. Black and colors, both beaded and plain.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

The Volunteer Soldier OF AMERICA. The latest and GREATEST WORK of the most illustrious American Volunteer Soldier, **Gen. John A. Logan**

The volunteer service defended and upheld. Logan Personal Reminiscences of Army Life. Large Octavo Volume, Beautifully Illustrated. Outsells Grant's Memoirs two to one. Agents wanted at once. Circulars free. BUCKLEY, MORTON & CO., 529 Arch St., Philadelphia. [15aprst.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

DIRECTORS' CONVENTION.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Gentlemen:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the Act of 8th May, 1854 you are hereby notified to meet in convention at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon, being the third day of the month, and select, from over by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county Superintendent, for the three succeeding years and to certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said Act. J. S. GRIMES,
apr8.3t County Supt. of Columbia Co.

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
FRANCIS HECK, A. M.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
J. S. GRIMES, M. E.

LOCAL NOTICES.

You will find full lines of Hamburg Embroideries and White Dress Goods at Clark & Son's, and some bargains in same.

I. W. Hartman & Son show this week new light weight ladies' jackets, at $1 50 to $2 52. More new Combination Dress Patterns. Decorated Curtains, with spring fixtures, 20c. New White Goods from 10c. a yard up. New Embroidered Robes. New French Sateens. Call and see.

We now show the largest line of Linen Collars and Cuffs, from 10½ in. to 16 in. All the new styles. Collars from 5c. and up. Also, Mourning Collars and Cuffs, Ruchings, Mull Ties, &c. Clark & Son.

Full lines of Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Jewelry, Feathers, Flowers, &c., at Clark Son's.

FOR SALE.—Pair of handsome bay horses six and seven years old, large and strong, good drivers and will work anywhere Warranted sound and free from faults or blemishes are offered for sale solely for want of use. J. R. SCHUYLER.

We now have open full lines of Ladies' Jackets and Shawls at popular prices. Clark & Son.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

See the Sateens at Clark & Son's.

You will find the best line of Spring Dress Goods and Trimmings at Clark & Son's.

Do not fail to see the new Corset at Clark & Son's, at 89c—as good as any $1.00 Corset sold. Also "Clark's 77"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

That tired feeling and loss of appetite are entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the popular medicine. Try it and see

A dead certainty: The *Hop Plaster* is more active than any other plaster on earth. Kills pain.

PERSONAL.—Dear Bro. MEEK, Ed. "The Central Methodist," Catlettsburg, Ky.

"I see in the last "Central" that you want a sick headache remedy. I suffered from sick headache, almost from infancy, and tried almost every remedy I could get, but never found anything to do me good until I used Simmons Liver Regulator I feel for anyone that suffers with that terrible disease, and I hope you will give it a trial. C. S. Morris, Brownsville, W. Va.

Confidential advice to married men.—If you want your wives to greet you with a smile on wash-day (the most trying day of the week), send home a box of Dreydoppel's Borax Soap. [1apr4t.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO.—The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of the facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles. jan 28]87eow.

DON'T GET CAUGHT this Spring with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, your appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a general Spring medicine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DRUNKENNESS, OR LIQUOR HABIT, CAN BE CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.—It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. dec3 86 1y.

A perfectly sound body and a mind unimpaired are possible only with pure blood. Leading medical authorities indorse Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood purifying medicine in existence. It vastly increases the working and productive powers of both hand and brain.

Council Proceedings.

BLOOMSBURG, April 4, 1887.

P. S. Harman, President, and C. B. Sterling, James Cadow, L. S. Wintersteen, E. B. Clark, R. H. Ringler and F. D. Dentler, members, elected town council of the town of Bloomsburg, on the 15th day of February, 1887, met in Council chamber, and after being duly sworn, adjourned to meet on Friday evening, 8th inst.

April 8, 1887.

Council met. All present. R. H. Ringler was elected Secretary, pro tem. The first business in order was to fix the salary for Secretary. It was moved that the salary be fixed at ten dollars per month, same as last year. Carried. President declared nominations for Secretary in order. Mr. Clark nominated W. Clark Sloan. Mr. Ringler nominated Samuel Neyhard. Jas. S. Wilson. H. A. Schoch, W. M. Cummings and J. H. Maize, were also nominated. Eleven ballots being cast and no choice, it was passed and council proceeded to the election of treasurer. On motion the compensation was fixed at one and a half per cent. Mr. Wintersteen nominated B. P. Vannatta and Mr. Sterling nominated A. N Yost. B. P. Vannatta was elected, receiving 5 votes and A. N. Yost, 2 votes. The election of Commissioner of Highways was next in order. On motion of Clark and Dentler the compensation was fixed at $1.75 per day. Mr. Clark nominated P. Billmeyer and John Penman. Mr. Dentler nominated Chas. Housel, Wm. J. Bidleman and Levi Cox, and Mr. Wintersteen named Elijah Shutt and M. K. Appleman. On the sixth ballot Peter Billmeyer was elected. The election of Town Solicitor was next in order. On motion of Clark and Cadow the compensation was fixed at $25 per annum. Clark nominated Mr. Barkley and Dentler nominated Mr. Chrisman. A ballot was taken and Mr. Barkley was elected, receiving four votes and Mr. Chrisman, three. On motion, Mr. Wintersteen was elected vice-president of the council. On motion of Clark and Wintersteen, the compensation of High Constable was fixed at fifty dollars. Mr. Clark nominated M. C. Woodward and Mr. Dentler, Milton E. Cox. Woodward received five votes and Cox, two votes. H. W. McReynolds, C. A. Klein and H. J Clark were then elected a sanitary committee. Nominations for Chief of Police were declared in order. Wesley Knorr, Daniel Laycock, S. W. Shutt and B. B. Freas were nominated. Wesley Knorr was elected. The following policemen were appointed: B. B. Freas, Daniel Laycock, S. W. Shutt, W. W. Barrett, W. Ringrose, John Q. Barkley, Clark Shoemaker, F. P. Baum, E. C. Jones, George Martin, H. D. Harmig, Nathan Chroms, Levi Cox and Thomas E. Geddes. On motion the compensation for laborers and teams were fixed as follows: Laborers, $1.25 per day; one-horse teams, $2.00; two-horse teams, $3.00. On motion another vote for Secretary was ordered, which resulted in three votes for Sloan, two for Neyhard and two for Schoch. Council adjourned until Thursday, April 16.

CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS and all diseases of the throat and lungs can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par-excellence in tuberculous and strumous affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles.—W. R. S. CONNELL, M. D., Manchester, O.

Argument Court.

Court convened on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, Judge Green of Pottsville presiding. Associates Murphy and McHenry present. The argument list was taken up.

William Masteller vs. I. Heller and G. Whitenight was marked off the list.

Bertha Barnetts vs. Charles Kink, rule discarged.

Estate of Benjamin Bomboy, exceptions to auditor's report, argued by Scarlet for exceptants, Funk and Barkley for L. R. Bomboy. This was a claim made by L. R. Bomboy against his father's estate for substitute money which the decedent agreed to pay him in 1861 when he took his father's place in the army. It was in writing under seal at the time, but the paper was lost. Benjamin Bomboy's declarations a short time before his death that he owed Leonard, were proven. The auditor allowed the claim, and other creditors filed exceptions Decision reserved.

Joseph Hess' estate vs. Frank L. Hess. Rule to show cause why a new trial shall not be granted. Argued by Buckalew and Scarlet for defendant, Herring for plaintiff. This case was tried at February court and won by the plaintiff. It was an action of ejectment for land, and the defense was that it was a gift to the defendant by Joseph Hess, his father. The court directed a verdict for the plaintiff. Decision reserved.

W. H. Gorgey vs. Locust Mt. Water Co. Rule for a new trial. Papers submitted.

All other cases on the argument list were continued.

Estate of Gilbert Fowler, on petition F. Fowler and A. Fowler executors, are allowed to bid at sale of real estate.

L. M. Pettit appointed Director of Bloom Poor District in place of R. Fatrman resigned

Gideon Nuss appointed guardian of John and Lydia Nuss.

Sale ordered in estate of Eliza Nuss.

S. C. Jayne appointed guardian of Viola, Ella and Peter Adleman.

I recommend Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy for gravel. It cured me.—S. J. McCormick, U. S. Dep. Mineral Surveyor, Bliss Station, Idaho. My head and face was a mass of putrification. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy purified my blood and I am now well.—J. A. Parker, Sunderlinville, Pa. Price $1. Send 2-cent stamp to Dr. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., for book on kidney, liver and blood disorders. Mention this paper. [dapr15-4t.

Trade Dollars.

Trade dollars are slowly finding their way to the banks, from which they are shipped to the redemption office. From the number already received at the bank it is estimated that there were about twenty thousand (20,000) in this county. The six months in which they were to be redeemed is rapidly passing away. It would be well for those yet holding them to bring them to the banks and get their credit of one hundred cents, because when the time once expires there will be no further provision made for them except to re-coin, in which event their value is about 81 cents. They will be received at this office for one hundred cents, but we would urge all to bring them in as soon as possible.

A first-class paper hanger will be furnished to hang your paper, if you like.
JAMES H. MERCER.

CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN WALL PAPER. Johnston's Kalsomine and Fresco Paint is handsomer than ordinary paint and more durable; will not rub or scale from the wall, can be mixed in five minutes ready for use, by the addition of water only, and a given number of pounds will cover more surface than any paint known to the trade. We especially commend to our readers the card which which will be found in another column, and would advise them to send for sample card, price list, etc.

Easter Sunday.

Last Sunday morning at 6:30 o'clock St. Paul's church was filled from chancel to entrance with a congregation that had come together to participate in the services of the Easter festival. The chancel presented a most lovely appearance. Upon the reredos were the words, "Christ is Risen." The super-altar was covered on the top with a mound of beautiful cut flowers, and on the front was the word "Alleluia." The large bronze cross stood in the center with the white reredos as a back-ground. The altar was clothed in its festal covering of white with elaborate embroidery in bright colors. At the top were the words, 'Glory to God in the Highest." In the chancel were palms and lilies, and every window in the church contained potted plants. The young men of the parish devoted their time to gathering up the plants, and a committee of ladies displayed exquisite taste in arranging them in the church.

The prayers and lessons were read by rector, Rev. W. C. Leverett, in a very impressive manner, and the musical portion of the services was of a very elaborate character. The programme as printed last week was fully carried out. The choir consisted of Mrs. L. S. Wintersteen, Miss Annie Fox and Miss Callie Hendershott, soprano; Miss Ella Fox, Miss Mary Harman, alto; P. E. Wirt, G. E. Elwell, tenor, and L. S. Wintersteen, bass. Mr. B. P. Vannatta, who is a member of the choir, did not sing, as he was prevented from attending rehearsals by a throat difficulty. Mrs. M. A. Smith brought volumes of harmony out of the organ, and her skillful playing was the subject of much favorable comment.

At the second service, at 10:30, an able discourse was preached by the rector, and the Holy Communion was administered. Most of the music at this service was new.

At 7 p. m. the church was again filled at the Sunday school celebration. The services consisted of carols, responsive reading, catechizing by the rector, and the collection of Easter offerings from the classes. The total amount contributed since the beginning of Lent was $62.23. This sum will be divided equally between Diocesan missions and Western missions.

Buckhorn.

Farmers are all plowing, and anxious to put in the oats. Samuel Ohl sowed some on Saturday, being the first put in.

Housewives are busy cleaning yards, houses, and planting gardens.

Quite a few of our boys are attending the Normal at Bloom. Education is running high just now.

The loafers are terribly afflicted with that dread disease—spring fever.

Austin Ohl came home on Saturday with a new buggy. Now look out!

Rev. A. Kester preached in the M. E. Church last Sunday evening.

Rev. Sahm will preach for the Lutherans on the 22nd of May.

"Love Hollow" will turn out a wedding in a short time. Say a month or more, maybe two of them.

The taxable valuation of Hemlock real estate is $379,910. The number of houses assessed is 215, their taxable valuation being $14,535. Number of cows, 246, with a valuation of $3,908. The occupation column foots up $13,720. The number of dogs reported is 116.

Shipping tags, with or without strings, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Mifflin.

Caleb Creasy moved to Bloomsburg and Emanuel Standtz to Reading. The two families will be missed very much.

C. P Klingerman lost a horse last week. Just a week before S. C. Huffnogle lost a fine gray formerly owned by E. Standt.

Silas Glodfelter who was burned out has his new house up.

Samuel Snyder, the coal miner, made another unsuccessful attempt to draw the bit and rod from the rocks in the mountain and has now given them up.

Schools have all closed except No. 3.

A number of wild ducks have been brought from the river the past week by some of our hunters. Roasts followed.

W. P. Johnson, Cal and Pardee Swepenheiser started for the Normal school at Blooomsburg last week.

John E. Creasy and Dorothy Hetler of Hetlerville were married at Berwick on Tuesday 20th. Joy, peace and prosperity to all such.

WE ARE INDEBTED
TO THE SOUTH FOR
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

No medicine is so universally used in the Southern States as SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It won its way into every Southern home by pure, sterling merit. It there takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. It is a

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Purely vegetable; gentle in its action; can be safely given to any person, no matter what age.

It promotes Digestion, dissipates nasty Sick Headache, and gives a strong, full tone to the System. It has no equal as a Preparatory Medicine and can be safely used when a doctor cannot be called in.

Endorsed by persons of the highest character and eminence as the

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

If the child has the colic, it is a sure and safe remedy. It will restore strength to the overworked father, and relieve the wife from low spirits, headache, d

Postal Cards.

WHO PRINTS THEM AND HOW IT IS DONE.

The printing of postal cards for the United States government has become an industry of considerable magnitude and wonderful improvements have been made in the machinery for producing the millions of postal cards that are consumed every year. We copy from an exchange the full particulars of the methods now in vogue in producing these cards, giving the process from the rags to the finished card: In a pretty ravine back of the hill on which Castleton, N. Y., stands, ten miles below Albany, there is a cluster of brick buildings, a tall smokestack, and a little brook that takes a seventy foot tumble over the rocks. Up on the side of the hill, in the highest building, hundreds of tons of rags and paper pulp start; at the bottom come out all the postal cards and registered letter receipts used in the United States, boxed up for shipment. The larger buildings are the paper mills of the Fort Orange Paper Company, of which C. C. Woolworth, who lives in Secretary Manning's old house in Albany, is President and Treasurer. He has the contract for making all the postal cards the Government wants at 47.71 cents a thousand. Last year almost 400,000,000 were used, and the price was, 54.43 cents a thousand. This year they begin a new contract, and the company expects to make close to half a billion cards under it. The mill has the usual paper-making machinery, with a capacity of six tons a day. There are three washing engines, four beaters, and two sets of rolling machinery. One is used to make postal card paper, and the other to do book work or any other of the finer grades of paper making. From four to six tons of rags and a lot of paper pulp are consumed every day. It is an odd thing that a large proportion of the rags comes from ex-Alderman McQuade and the people of the United States every time they buy a postal card are indirect customers of the ex-Alderman. At the paper mill they give McQuade a high character for furnishing good rags and for keeping his contracts. If the jury that tried him had been made up from people in the mill he would not have been convicted. The postal cards are made almost entirely from rags, though occasionally a percentage of wood pulp is introduced. When the paper has been calendered it is taken from the paper mill a few feet to the postal card factory. In the big room of the postal card factory are a dozen men, two dozen girls, a large Campbell press, four small cutters and one large cutter, stacks of boxes, large tables and a web of gearing and belts overhead. The sheets are taken to the press, where two feeders feed forty-four sheets a minute—1,760 postal cards every sixty seconds. The postal cards are printed from steel plates so hard that there is not a file in the factory that will make an impression on them. Each card has a separate steel plate, and the eighty that are needed to make impressions on the two sheets are wedged in the bed of the press. The plates come from Washington, and last two years without renewal. When the company took the contract at a reduced rate they had in mind several new inventions, the most important of which Mr. W. H. Bunce has been working over for four years. Mr. Bunce is connected with the firm of Woolworth & Graham, who have the postal card contract. Two of his machines are in operation in an inner room under the charge of Frank Shephardson. They print from the roll, and turn out the postal cards pasted in packages of twenty-five. The machine does it all. It prints the cards in the usual way of a rotary press 300 to the minute. A set of knives cuts the cards off, and they drop out of the press four abreast in little cells prepared for them. When twenty-five have dropped out a set of steel fingers turn the package over, twines a paper band about it and pastes the band together, after a pair of knives have clipped off enough band to go around a package. A band covered with cloth buckets picks up the packages and takes them out into the main room, where the girls pack them in boxes ready for delliverly. An addition to the machine is contemplated which will do its own packing. There are two of these machines, and one man can look after them both. He doesn't need to touch them except to put on a roll of paper. They cost $1,200 but new ones can be made for half the price. Another invention which they control is a box machine, which dispenses with the separate glue pad and knife of the old style machine. The only man needed is a man to feed pasteboard. The machine cuts it, glues it, and turns out a finished box at the rate of 7,000 a day. An addition to this machine is being made that will make boxes from a roll of pasteboard as newspapers are made from a roll of paper. When all these inventions are in full working order it will not take more than half a dozen men to look after them, and the only other labor needed will be the clerks who address the boxes and packages. There will be a good profit in making postal cards then, though the price has fallen from 239 3-8 cents a thousand to 54.43 last year and 47.71 now. The chief cost is the paper, which is worth about a quarter more than newspaper. The rags to start with cost 2 to 4 cents a pound. The postal card sells to the Government for about 9 cents a pound. All the rest is paid to workmen and girls or goes as profit. Twenty-eight girls and thirteen men, at an average pay of $1.50 to $2 a day, make all the postal cards. John O'Donnell, the foreman gets $2.50.

After a highly successful career, covering a period of nearly two years, as a clerk in a Nevada, Mo., shoe store, Frank James, the ex-bandit, has gone to Dennison, Texas, to embark in business for himself. It is not true, however, as has been insinuated, that Mr. James has resumed the practice of the bandit profession, for except in the cases of men possessing great natural abilities in that line, the bandit business has been overdone. The cheapness of hemp and and the profusion of trees have, in a great measure, crippled its usefulness, and when these have failed, the hip-pocket pistol and the Deputy Marshal in monstrous boots have intervened to render it incongenial. Mr. James will consequently engage in a general merchandise trade. His capital consists of a pretty wide knowledge of human nature, several hairbreadth escapes from death and $2,500 in money, the price received for the little cottage presented to him when he went to Nevada to live. An improved rifle, with which to persuade cowboys that his prices are reasonable, is also numbered among his stock of assets.

Pleasure seeker en route to Montreal—"Look here, my friend, four dollars is a little steep."

Coachman—"You ain't payin' it out of yer own money, are yaer?"

Franklin's Unhonored Grave.

UNNOTICED AND NEGLECTED, IT LIES IN THE BUSIEST SECTION OF PHILADELPHIA.

The bare, blank walls of a very old burying ground are frowned down upon by the towering structures of manufacture and business that surround and hem them in in one of the busiest parts of Philadelphia. Inside the burying-ground walls are trees planted by men who died from old age years age. Birds come and rear their wide-mouthed families in this cool oasis in the great desert of throbbing city streets. One old man, bent and wrinkled, takes an occasional walk over the scarcely discernible, grass grown paths, and his are the only feet that tread this silent city of the dead.

In the Arch street wall very near the corner an opening has been made. The bricks have been taken away for a space of perhaps a dozen feet. Through an iron fence which covers this opening one can get a glimpse of the peaceful grounds within. That graveyard was made long years ago and the noisy city has grown all about it, crowding it and jostling it, but never encroaching beyond its walls. From sun up to midnight there is a constant hurrying of wagons and cars and human beings by this necropolis. Yet that grated opening has seldom a visitor, though there lies within a few feet of it the dust of a man whose profound wisdom and humanity moved the whole civilized world.

Not three blocks away stands a great institution bearing his name—an institution fostering all that is scientific and that lives to learn the hidden things of nature's laws; that fosters and encourages the genius of men and teaches industry and the value of solid learning. Less distant in the opposite direction lies a great public square, one of those beneficial breatning-spaces of the city's pent-up masses, bearing his name. By its side there runs a long, wide street bearing his name. And all over the city there are mills and printing shops and factories and founderies bearing his name, while all over the State and the country there are towns and townships and counties also bearing his name. Yet there lie his bones down in the heart of this big city, with arteries throbbing with the work and pleasures of men, beneath a thin stone slab, which grows greener and thinner year by year, obscured by the lightest snows of winter, the earliest grasses of summer and the first fall of autumn leaves. A singular end of a marvelous man!

I looked through the bars. With much oraning of my neck and much pressing of my face against the bars I made out this simple, fast-fading inscription in the thin marble slab:

BENJAMIN
AND
DEBORAH FRANKLIN.

Benjamin Franklin, after many years spent abroad enlightening men, gaining fresh wisdom and laurels, came home to live in quiet retirement with his son-in-law, Col. Richard Bache, at the old mansion, which stood in a large park on Market street, near Fourth, this city. Shortly after that he wrote a friend: "I am now in the bosom of my family and find our four little prattlers, who cling about the knees of their granpapa, afford me great pleasure. I am surrounded by my friends and have a good daughter and son-in-law to take care of me. I have got into my niche, a very good house, which I built twenty-four years ago and out of which I have been kept ever since by employments." Franklin had a small printing-press set up on one of the upper floors of the house, with which he amused himself many an hour by his experiments. But so busy a lite was not destined to be prolonged in quietness. He had been settled but a short time when his life-light went out on Saturday, April 17, 1790, when he was nearly eighty-five. Three days later, now nearly a hundred years ago, his remains were conveyed to the old Friend's Burying-Ground and placed beside those of his wife and the thin stone slab laid over them.

There was mourning throughout this and other lands. Twenty thousand people crowded the streets around that old burying-ground on the day of the funeral, and as the simple cortege passed over the few squares between the house and the grove bells throughout the city tolled and minute guns boomed mournfully. Clergymen of the city of all denominations, the Supreme Executive Council of the State, of which Franklin had been President; the State Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Bar, the officials of the city, printers and their workmen, the Philosophical Society, the College of Physicians, the students and Faculty of the Philadelphia College and many civic organizations attended the funeral. The pall-bearers were Gov. Thos. Mifflin, Chief-Justice McKean, Thos. Willing, President of the Bank of North America; Mayor Samuel Powell, Wm. Bingham and David Rittenhouse. Following the death and burial of Franklin came honors and eulogiums from everywhere. In Congress, Madison offered a resolution which said: "Benjamin Franklin was a citizen whose native genius was not more an ornament to human nature than his various exertions of it have been precious to science."

"Friends of Liberty" in France erected a mausoleum, but Franklin's unhonored grave rests among the turmoil and confusion of a great, busy city.—*N. Y. World.*

Beaver's Proclamation.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, DESIGNATED AS ARBOR DAY BY THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Beaver has issued the following proclamation regarding Arbor Day:—

In pursuance of a goodly precedent and in compliance with a request of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania contained in a concurrent resolution approved the 30th day of March, A. D. 1887, I have appointed and designated and do hereby appoint and designate Friday, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1887, as Arbor Day, and I do earnestly recommend to the people of the Commonwealth that they devote the whole, or at least a portion of the said day, to the planting of trees and shrubbery wherever it may be proper and convenient so to do. Let school directors, teachers and scholars unite in making it a day for the adorning of the grounds surrounding the school houses throughout the Commonwealth. Let the people of our towns and villages make it a day for planting of trees along their streets. Let the people in our rural regions see to it that their highways are beautified by the planting of trees and shrubbery in the ground surrounding their homes. Let the farmer see to it that their waste places on their farm are turned to probable account by the planting of timber, nut and fruit trees thereon. Let all the people understand that upon the general observance of this day, and the practical results which arise therefrom, in large measure depend the continuance of regular seasons of rainfall, the tempering of our climate, the beauty of our homes and highways, the timber supply of the future, and a remunerative return for labor bestowed upon lands not otherwise productive.

The observance of Arbor Day is becoming general in many of our States. Its necessity is recognized by those who have given the greatest care and study to the subject, and its practical usefulness is attested by all who have engaged in it. In case the day hereto designated should be unsuitable in any portion of the Commonwealth, let an adjournment be made to some future day which will suit the climate and convenience of the locality.

"NEARLY CRAZED

with pain" is the sad cry of many a victim of rheumatism or neuralgia, and frequently other diseases, such as kidney and liver complaints, are directly traceable to rheumatism or neuralgia. These diseases, for some unexplainable reason, are rapidly increasing, and in many instances are the direct cause of much sickness which so hides its real origin as to be mistaken for other diseases. In curing rheumatism, neuralgia, sick headache, and in many cases of kidney and liver troubles, Athlophoros has wrought wonders. Those who have used it are best qualified to speak of its merit.

Rouses Point, New York.

I took Athlophoros and I think it helped me. I had not walked for 8 weeks when I took the Athlophoros and have walked since. I have taken nearly all medicines recommended for rheumatism, and I think that Athlophoros helped me the most of any. I am not entirely cured yet, but am going to take Athlophoros if it comes on bad again. MRS. THOS. HAYES.

Boltenville, Vt., August 18th, 1886.

I can thankfully say I believe I owe my life to Athlophoros as an instrument in the hand of God. I have had no return of those awful spells of neuralgia of the heart since I last wrote you. Hoping this may induce others to try so valuable a medicine, I remain Very respectfully yours,

MRS. C. N. PAIGE.

Pawling, N. Y., August 10, 1886.

The bottle of Athlophoros I procured for Jacob Reinner's wife acted like a charm. She had been confined to her bed for three weeks or more. Could hardly help herself any. In one week she was on her feet. She had not long before given birth to a child and had inflammatory rheumatism.

A. A. TOFFY.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled. 9

oct23-86-6ms.

HOW'S YOUR LAME BACK?

STRENGTHEN AND RESTORE IT BY WEARING A

Hop Plaster

Why suffer with an aching back when a prompt and positive relief is at hand? The Hop Plasters completely and speedily cure Backache, Sideache, Painful Muscles, Kidney Weakness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Chest Pains, Sore Lungs, Coughs, Crick and all Sudden, Sharp or Nervous pains. The soothing, pain-killing and strengthening virtues of Hops, Hemlock, Balsams and Gums combined. Sweet and clean. Sold everywhere, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price by proprietors, Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.

☞Look for the hop-vine wreath and signature of HOP PLASTER CO., on every genuine plaster. Beware of imitations and substitutions.

Ladies Enamel your Ranges twice a year, tops once a week and you have the finest polished stove in the world. For sale by all grocers and dealers. mar18d4t.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery, Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

[apr15d4t]

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Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums perfectly restore the hearing, no matter whether deafness is caused by colds, fever or injuries to the natural drums. Always in position, but invisible to others and comfortable to wear. Music, conversation, even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for illustrated book of proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 849 Broadway 853 N. Y. apr15 4 wd

Established FAY'S 1866.

MANILLA ROOFING!

Takes the lead; does not corrode like tin or iron, nor decay like shingles or tar compositions; easy to apply; strong and durable; at half the cost of tin. Is also a SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. CARPETS and RUGS of same material, double the wear of Oil Cloths. Catalogue and samples FREE. W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

apr 84d.

DO YOU KNOW IT?

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is a matchless remedy for Consumption in every stage of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs, Throat diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and all forms of general debility it is an unequaled Specific Remedy. BE SURE AND GET WINCHESTER'S PREPARATION. $1 and $2 per bottle Sold by Druggists. WINCHESTER & CO., 162 William St., New York. [dapr15-4t]

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N. Y.

apr4d4t.

KIDNEY PAINS

IN ONE MINUTE, that weary, lifeless, all-gone sensation is ever present with those of Inflamed Kidneys, Weak Back and Loins, Aching Hips and Sides, Uterine Pains, Weakness, and Inflammation, is relieved and speedily cured by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, original, elegant and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation. At all druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00; or of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

apr4d4t.

WANTED—WOMAN Active and intelligent to represent established business in own locality. Permanent position and good salary. References exchanged. Gay Mfg. Co., 16 Barclay St., N. Y. apr4d4t.

DYSPEPSIA.—Its Nature, Causes, Prevention and Cure, being the experience of an actual sufferer, by John H. McAlvin, Lowell, Mass., 14 years tax collector. Sent free to any address. apri 4w4

DEAFNESS Its causes and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty eight years Treated by most of the noted specialits without benefit. *Cured himself* in 3 months and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City. apr4d4t.

HIRES' ROOT BEER.

IMPROVED.

Package, 25 cents, makes 5 gallons of a delicious, sparkling, temperance beverage. Strengthens and purifies the blood. Its purity and delicacy commend it to all. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers. aprl1d.

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ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Head — Allays Inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A Quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. apr4d4t

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THE RICHEST HUMOROUS BOOK of the AGE is

Samantha at Saratoga,

by Josiah Allen's Wife. MRS HOLLY spent all last season amid the whirl of fashion at Saratoga, and takes off its follies, flirtations, low neck dressing, pug dogs, &c., in her inimitable mirth-provoking style. The book is profusely illustrated by OPPER, the renowned artist of "Puck." BRIGHT AGENTS WANTED. Address, HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Philadelphia, Pa. [4apr1.

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PEARL TOP

BUT THEY

ARE NOT!

And like all Counterfeits lack the Remarkable LASTING Qualities OF THE GENUINE.

ASK FOR THE

PEARL TOP

And Insist upon THIS Exact LABEL on Each CHIMNEY HAVING them with

Pat. Oct. 30, 1883.

The PEARL TOP is Manufactured ONLY by

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CAPITAL, - - $600,000

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Grand Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.

Ask your Grocer for it. Wm. Dreydoppel, Mfr. 26 North Front Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. jun4-86-1y-aprltc.

$25,000.00 IN GOLD!

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ARBUCKLES' COFFEE WRAPPERS.

1 Premium, - - $1,000.00
2 Premiums, - - $500.00 each
5 Premiums, - - $250.00 "
25 Premiums, - - $100.00 "
100 Premiums, - - $50.00 "
200 Premiums, - - $20.00 "
1,000 Premiums, - - $10.00 "

For full particulars and directions see Circular in every pound of ARBUCKLES' COFFEE. mar1 1rly.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Now when the buds begin to show,
'Tis time for young and old to know
That *Fevers, Lassitude* and all
The ills at *Indigestions* call,
With every trouble, ache or pain,
That follows in the *Bilious* train,
Will scatter like the thieves of night
Before a draught of Seltzer bright.

aprl1srt.

DR. SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

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JOHNSTON'S KALSOMINE

READY FOR USE.

White and choice colors. Cheaper and Better than wall paper or oil paint. Purifies all surfaces and kills germs of disease. Any one can use it.

IT IS THE BEST.

Gold Medal and Highest Awards. Beware of imitations. If not for sale in your town, send for sample card and prices.

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aprl4d4t.

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. oct-29-1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	.....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	...Taylorville...	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	..Lackawanna..	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	....Pittston.....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 05	..West Pittston.	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	8 00	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	.....Maltby.....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	.....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	.....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	.....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth Junc	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	.....Avondale..	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke..	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 17
7 30	11 12	7 12	..Shickshinny..	7 37	10 44	3 39
7 18	11 00	7 00	..Rick's Ferry..	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	..Beach Haven..	7 57	11 18	3 58
7 03	10 47	6 47	.....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 12
6 58	10 41	6 41	..Briar Creek..	8 10	11 20	4 05
6 54	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	....Lime Ridge..	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 43	10 27	6 27	.....Espy.....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	..Bloomsburg ..	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	.... Rupert....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 23	10 11	6 11	Catawissa Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 09	9 56	5 56	.....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 49	9 39	5 39	..Northumberland	9 15	12 40	5 35
p.m.	am.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Jan. 30, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.35 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie at all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Rock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily, except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m. with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.30 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.54 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. de 24-86-1y

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and genile in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls it exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for or PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, has tens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature

The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure."—*Signed, Camillia Arthur Maier, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Geneva and Weisbaden*

M. & J. S. Perrine

For sale by all druggists and grocers throughout the United States and Canadas.

37 NORTH FRONT ST.—38 NORTH WATER ST., PHILA

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND ALL DEALERS. jan 3dm

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR F. P. ADAMS & CO., FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

Sole agents of the following brands of Cigars.

HENRY CLAY, LONDRES, NORMAL, INDIAN PRINCESS, SAMSON, SILVER ASH.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, FRUITS AND NUTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HENRY MAILLARDS FINE CANDIES.

FRESH EVERY WEEK.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

ANY ORDER FOR FESTIVALS will be SUPPLIED WITH THE LOWEST Market Prices, AS FOLLOWS:

ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, PEANUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, CREAM NUTS, ALMONDS, POP CORN BALLS.

KASKINE

(THE NEW QUININE.)

NO BAD EFFECT.
NO HEADACHE.
NO NAUSEA.
No RINGING EARS
CURES QUICKLY.
PLEASANT, PURE.

A POWERFUL TONIC

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

and all Germ Diseases.

FOR COLDS KASKINE HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE ALMOST A SPECIFIC. Superior to quinine.

Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., "Universally successful."

Mr F. A. Miller, 630 East 157th street, New York, was cured by Kaskine of extreme malarial prostration after seven years suffering. He had run down from 175 pounds to 97, began on Kaskine in June, 1886, went to work in one month, regained his full weight in six months. Quinine did him no good whatever.

Mr. Charles Baxter, architect, 133 East 126th St., New York, was cured by Kaskine of dumb ague in three months after quinine treatment for ten years.

Mrs. J. Lawson, 141 Bergen street, Brooklyn, was cured of malaria and nervous dyspepsia of many years standing by Kaskine, the quinine treatment having wholly failed.

Rev. James L. Hall, Chaplain Albany Penitentiary, writes that Kaskine has cured his wife, after twenty years suffering from malaria and nervous dyspepsia. Write him for particulars.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details, will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1.00 per bottle

Sold by MOYER BROS., Bloomsburg, Pa., or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York nov26. 1cly.

D. LANCELL'S ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.